

Echo d'Alger
Feb 26, 1943

Appendix # 3

L'ECHO D'ALGER



UN FRANC

LA GUERRE A L'EST

Soumy dépassée, l'armée russe se trouve à 140 kilomètres à l'ouest de Kharkov

Une colonne progresse de KOURS'K vers OREL

LA SITUATION

A l'annonce officielle venue de Moscou, le 24 septembre, que l'armée russe a dépassé la Soumy, les journales ont écrit que les troupes allemandes se trouvaient à 140 kilomètres à l'ouest de Kharkov. Les forces russes ont avancé de Kours'k vers Orel.

Dans le DONETZ, la Wehrmacht teste un effort désespéré pour éviter l'encerclement

Attaques massives des forces soviétiques dans les secteurs du nord et central, annonce Berlin

Le Brésil enverra 200 avions combattants en Afrique du Nord

La R.A.F. une intention

Les bases stratégiques de la R.A.F. et de ses unités combattantes ont été déplacées vers l'ouest de l'Angleterre.

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sont occupées par les Alliés

Un cinquième et un sixième-pont de 12.000 tonnes japonais sont endommagés à Rabaul

Les Japonais battent en retraite dans le Changtong où les Chinois ont pris HUSTI

COMMUNIQUE DU PACIFIQUE

Mémoires. — Les bases navales de Rabaul et de HUSTI, en Nouvelle-Guinée, ont été prises par les Alliés.

Ces deux bases ont été prises par les Alliés. Les Japonais ont été battus en retraite dans le Changtong où les Chinois ont pris HUSTI.

Les Japonais seraient en retraite dans le Changtong

Tokyo-King. — Les troupes chinoises ont battu les Japonais en retraite dans le Changtong. Les Japonais ont été battus en retraite dans le Changtong.

En Afrique du Nord

Les détenus pour sympathie à la cause des Alliés ont été libérés

Alger. — A la veille des élections, les Alliés ont libéré les détenus pour sympathie à la cause des Alliés.

Les Alliés s'emparent de nouvelles bases en Nouvelle-Guinée

500 bombes de 1.000 kilos sur Tuyen et Yanga

Mémoires. — Des bombardiers alliés ont largué 500 bombes de 1.000 kilos sur Tuyen et Yanga.

Violents combats à la frontière birmane et de Yunnan

Tokyo-King. — Des combats violents ont eu lieu à la frontière birmane et de Yunnan.

Le colonel Beigbeder a été reçu par le président Roosevelt

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CHANTIERS de la Jeunesse

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M. ROOSEVELT

n'acceptera pas un quatrième mandat présidentiel

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M. BERRIER

inspecteur des communistes est nommé

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General Chambe

à l'information et à la Propagande

à l'information et à la Propagande

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à l'information et à la Propagande

February 17, 1954

Algeria

The attached report was prepared by Major G. J. Gray,
U.S. Army (S.O.B.) who accompanied Mr. Jones on a
writing-inspection trip to certain French internment camps
in North Africa.

The report will be read in conjunction with that of
Mr. Jones on the same subject.

W. A. R.

Report of Major
Godfrey Paulson, B. Army
(S.O.E.) who made the
trip with me to the
camps.

Sec

Herewith my report on my recent visit to
prison camps at COLONN HENHAR, LONARER and B'U ADIA.

In case you may think it worth while to make
any part of it available to any Allied body which in the
future may be dealing with this whole question, I have
divided it into the following sections which can be
read apart: -

- (A) General Conditions and Conclusions.
- (B) Special recommendations for MANSINGHAM
and LONARER work.
- (C) Note on political situation and on
personalities met.
- (D) Short read report.

Atte. No. 12.

Distribution

- 1. Mansingham.
- 2. London.
- 3. Col. King.
- 4. Mr. Thomas. ✓
- 5. File.

KENADO

DELTA

NOBLE

NOTES

ANTHROLOGIA

13. ALGERIA

SECRET

14-00000

On the occasion of my visit to SYDRA, KOSMATA and
 BETHROGMA, I was accompanied by Mr. Springs, U.S. Vice Consul
 in Tanis and for the second visit to the remaining camps by
 Mr. D. Donnes, attached to the U.S. Consulate at ALGERIA.
 The purpose of these visits was to find recruits for special
 work and, although my terms of reference did not include an
 enquiry into the conditions under which both internees and
 workers were living and working, I was however able to gather
 a considerable amount of information both from my own observation
 and from reports from a number of local sources.

Generally speaking, the inmates of all the camps which I visited were either -

- (i) Interned enemy aliens, principally Italians.
- (ii) Men of all nationalities, principally German and Austrian Jews and Poles, who at the outbreak of war joined the French Foreign Legion to fight against Fascism and who on the partial demobilisation of the Legion in 1940 had been sent to these camps.
- (iii) Personnel of the Spanish Republican Army of Spanish nationality who had fought in Spain and who on the collapse of Republican resistance had crossed the Pyrenees had been interned in France and then transferred to various camps in North Africa.
- (iv) Men not of Spanish nationality - principally claiming to be Welsh - but also some Czechs, Hungarians and other nationals who had fought in the International Brigade but who had suffered the same fate as (iii) above.

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Conditions for the above four categories, between which no discrimination has been made, are in my opinion disgraceful. The most important of the camps, COLOMB SECOR and MUMBA, are in the Territoires du Sud where there are extreme drought and cold throughout the year. The men are ill-clothed, look undernourished and by all reports are utterly inadequately fed. Housing and sanitary conditions vary, in my opinion, from almost adequate at KUMBA, where, incidentally, workers have constructed practically the whole town for the Mining Company, to extremely bad at MUMBA where conditions are primitive and disgusting. At KUMBA, the facilities appear to be non-existent but at MUMBA, where the camp is paid, in most cases conditions are bad for cold and at times relieved by incident but ranging from lack of sanitation to the point of almost unbearable suffering by the prison population.

It is difficult to see how the French authorities can now possibly justify such treatment and the case of the Moroccan Legionnaires seems particularly bad. Nearly all of these men, some of whom claim to be nationals of countries which are now fighting for the Allied Nations, joined the Legion in 1940 and in 1942 on the fall of France were informed that unless they were able to pay a sum of money, approximately 5,000 Francs, they would be held at the 'disposition of the military authorities'. As the Legionnaires had this sum the majority remained where they were and were then lent by the military authorities to the Mediterranean Niger Railway Company for the construction of the French-Saharan railway. Spanish internees were similarly employed and the French Government has thus been able to proceed with the railway with what is virtually slave labour. From what I saw of the Company itself it does seem that its officials have at various times made some efforts to improve the food of the workers but they appear to have met with considerable opposition from the military authorities. These latter, a number of whom I met personally, impressed me as being a thoroughly bad type of officer and sous-officier - being cynical, at times physically cruel and completely regardless of conditions in which the workers lived.

The condition in the disciplinary camp at HAJENAT MOULI which I was not able to visit, are believed to be worse than any of the above. A number of the workers I interrogated told stories of deaths there from brutal treatment in the last two months. The Mediterranean Niger officials also admitted that conditions there were very bad. I was not able to obtain any information from military sources.

MORALS

Among the workers and internees the morale of the Spaniards is outstanding. Physically and mentally tougher than other nationals, with possibly the exception of the Poles, they are well organized and disciplined in each camp. They are still fanatically anti-Fascist and as most of them have seen service throughout the Spanish war are, in my opinion, valuable military material. The Poles (or rather those who claim to be Poles but have been refused recognition by the Polish Consul) have also stood up to the climate and conditions fairly well, but not as well as the Spaniards.

The remaining groups, consisting mainly of ex-Germans and Austrian Jews who were either expelled by their countries or left to join the Legion are in much worse condition. A possible reason for this is that before 1938 many of them coming from the professional classes and belonging to urban populations in Germany and Austria were unaccustomed to physical hardship. Doctors, architects and writers were noticed in this category.

PRESENT SITUATION

Conditions do not appear to have improved with the arrival of the Allies in North Africa. This is not surprising as the majority of the official personnel concerned in the administration of these camps are still Axis. There are no indications at KAUARA that the administration of the camp has improved since the arrival of the Allies. The same is true of the other camps. The only improvement in the camp at HAJENAT MOULI is that there is no longer any physical punishment, but the conditions are still very bad.

the building of the railway across the desert had now been temporarily stopped owing to lack of materials. He stated however that all these men would be employed in building Allied air-fields. For this purpose it was proposed to liberate workers and to offer them a contract with a wage of approximately 70 pes. a day. Acceptance of this contract did not mean they would be able to leave the camps and they would, apparently, continue working in the same conditions and under the same discipline. I interrogated a number of workers on the position which might arise if they refused to sign such a contract and was told that if they did not accept they expected to be 'persuaded'. A suggestion that French and Arab labour at a reasonable living wage might possibly be employed was received with incredulous astonishment.

CONCLUSIONS

From a general military point of view, and in view also of the shortage of manpower, the following suggestions for the employment of some of these men might be considered: -

- (i) Those that have had combatant military experience in the Spanish War, if on investigation they prove to be satisfactory, might be used for Special Service work, or even for the formation of a Special Foreign Commando. A number of the Spaniards did this kind of work in the Spanish War.
- (ii) Those that have had some military training if unsuitable for actual operations might be enlisted in labour or pioneer battalions and employed in some capacity of maintenance.
- (iii) Specialists, such as linguists, doctors or architects might be placed in North Africa or elsewhere where their particular qualifications would be useful, either in a military or civil capacity.

In this connection, however, it should be stressed that in no case would these men be willing to serve in native officer or by French officers or in civilian positions under French control, but would willingly accept British or American leadership.

(1) **MARRINOHAN****Italians**

With the exception of three Italians whose names and records are given in the appendix to this section of my report, I was unable to find anyone of use in our immediate operational areas. Capt. M at Oran is on the lookout for some Sardinians and the Spanish Republican leaders whom we brought with us out of the camps are now in Oran and Algiers and are endeavouring to find further Italian anti-Fascist contacts.

I recommend that the three Italians should be immediately moved from the camps for inspection and interrogation by AMJ. If they prove to be unsuitable for Messingham work, they might be enlisted in the Pioneer Corps or kept here on general work. They should NOT, in my opinion, be sent back to the camps as this would create an extremely bad impression for future recruiting.

Yugoslavs

In my opinion three Yugoslavs whose names are attached in Appendix (ii) should also be removed, particularly the W/T operator. If they are not wanted here - and it should be noted that one of them claims to be a Master Mariner with a very full knowledge of the Adriatic and Italian coast lines - they might be sent to England or Cairo.

Frenchmen

There were no Frenchmen in the camps and I made no effort other than to ask Capt. M as I understand AMJ has this in hand.

(2) **LOWMY**

As Section A in my report indicates, I was extremely impressed by the bearing and general mentality of the Spaniards. Three points in connection with recruiting Spaniards, however, occur to me: -

(a) (i) **Recruitment of D.O.S.**

Mr. Downes who is in touch with Spanish Republican exiles in America and Mexico has made excellent contacts with the leaders in the various camps and these latter are prepared to provide any men who are required. Mr. Downes requires a number of specialists, particularly W/T operators for S.I. work in Spanish Morocco and Spain itself.

(ii) **The type of work for which recruits are required.**

If, say, 100 men are required for para-military work, it will be found that they are able to go into the various camps and recruit suitable men. If, say, 100 men are required for S.I. work, it will be found that they are able to go into the various camps and recruit suitable men. If, say, 100 men are required for S.I. work, it will be found that they are able to go into the various camps and recruit suitable men.

are required and (3) the particular type of operational work they will be expected to do. The necessary number could be immediately selected and their release be promptly obtained.

- (iii). If Spaniards are selected, from what little I have seen of them in this camp, they will want particularly careful handling by officers who have a knowledge of the political background in Spain. In this connection their own leaders and existing organizations will prove useful.

- (b) Ex Foreign Legionnaires.
German and Austrian Jews, Poles, etc.

A number of good tough German and Austrian Jews are available if required and the names and records of suggested personnel are attached hereto. From this category, linguists as interpreters, one or two Doctors and a selected few who would be useful for Q or non-combatant duties could be found. Small combatant groups could also be formed but I do NOT recommend for political reasons they should be mixed with Spaniards.

- (c) Other nationalities

There are a few Greeks, Egyptians and Persians, but I do not think that any of these are of particular use.

In conclusion, I believe that at least 500 tough fighting men with either battle experience or military training could be immediately found for COMNAV work, the majority being Spaniards or International Brigade. 90% of them speak a smattering of French and, even taking into consideration their natural desire to get out of the camps in which they have been interned for the last 2-3 years, I am convinced that the great majority of the volunteers, certainly the Spaniards, want to fight.

If a decision could be given as to the number of men required, I could make joint arrangements with Mr. Downes, draw up a list of personnel recommended and make the necessary arrangements with the French authorities for their immediate release.

1. ADOLFO BERNARDINI

Age 38.
 Born at SAVONA.
 2 yrs. Artillery officer.
 Father - Republican who escaped from Italy
 in 1922 and now lives in Buenos Aires.
 Mother - still in Savona.
 ADOLFO states he is left wing Republican.
 Left Italy two days after Armistice and crossed
 over to Montone to put himself at disposal of
 French, being disgusted with his country's
 entry into the war. Imprisoned by French
 authorities to protect him from Italian
 Armistice Commission.

Remarks Intelligent and intellectual.
 Might be good material if turned out to be
 a man of action.
 Further check on his story necessary.
 Worth seeing by AMV.
 Said by others in camp to be anti-Fascist.

2. LA CHIURA MOLIC

About 40.
 Born in PALERMO.
 Served in Italian Army at FLORENCE 1922-27.
 Profession - Interpreter (?) probably itinerant
 procurer.
 Wife - French, now in Paris at 10 rue de Bontin 18me.
 Speaks German, French and Italian fluently.
 Expelled from France a number of times.
 Said by others in camp to be anti-Fascist.

3. ALVARO ARANCIA

In disciplinary camp at MARIAT M'OLL.
 Served in Garibaldi Legion under Col. Paolardi
 in Spain. Capt. in this unit.
 Highly spoken of by others in camp.
 Probably best Italian material available.

1. BRUNO Spanic

Captain in the International Brigade.
Fought throughout the war in Spain.
Profession in peace time - (artillery worker).

Remarks made a good impression.
Tough and trim. Efficient.
His considerable war experiences should
make him a useful man as a guerrilla leader.

2. KOCELO Jurko

Professional sailor. Experienced navigator.
Claims to have passed all the necessary
examinations for Master's certificate.
Jugoslav Merchant Marine.
Graduate of Institut Maritime at Dubrovnik.

Remarks also made a good impression.
Claims to know well the whole Adriatic
Coast and is anxious to do active work
against the Axis.
Knows also Italy and Sicilian Littoral.

3. LORENTZ Peter

Radio Telegraphist. Speed 120 p.m.
8 months instruction with Legion 1940
Sidi Bel Abbas.
S/O in Yugoslav Army.
Deserted and joined Legion because he
wished to fight against Germans and
his country was in hands of Germans.
Born 1914 at Slavonski on frontier
between Serbia and Bosnia.

Remarks Appears to be an excellent type.
Might seriously be considered as R/T man.

4. GRUBIC Jelko

Cook.
Not seen, but recommended by others.

5. STANO Jelko

Shoe maker.
Not seen, but recommended by others.

In addition there were three other Yugoslavs at BRUNO
who are miners and whose work was not known by the others.

INTERVIEW

RESEARCH IN 1941 AT BOSTON AND NEW YORK

1. WILL WEIL

Age 34.
Born 2nd Freimann.
Father - Max Weil, 41 Union College Road, N.Y.C.
Branch Manager Mercantile & Overseas Bank.
Mother - in Offenbach Frankfurt.
Parents - Jewish. Weil himself Protestant.
Weil expelled from Germany in 1933 as member
of German Labour Party Youth Movement.
Joined Legion as Private.
Weil was educated in Germany and Switzerland.
Won Harvard Refugee Scholarship in 1939 but
preferred to stay and fight against Fascism.
Speaks extremely fluent English, German and French.
Visited England in 1938 - Cravenham for
International Gathering of Quakers.

Remarks Looked tough and well spoken of by
others in camp. Might be very useful if story
checked.

2. PAUL SAUSSE STARK

Jewish Refugee, part of a group who either served
in U.S.A. 701-706 Gys in B.E.F. or in
Foreign Legion.
Claims to be W/T operator.
Might be useful but further check needed.
Speaks and writes fluent English.
Radio Engineer

3. KIRCHSTEIN

Jewish ex-Lieutenant Major in Prussian State Police
expelled from Germany.

Remarks A real tough and might be used as
comb tent.

4. ROSEMANE KAYL

Ex-International Brigade.
Jewish refugee.

Remarks see for Kirchstein.

There are a number of other German/Austrian Jews
of whom details are available. Further details are also
available concerning above in Mr. Downes' report.

The case of Oliver v. SCHNEIDER, son of the late
German Liaison Officer to Italian E. African Armistice
Commission is being dealt with separately and a copy of
the report will be forwarded to you, with our explanation.

NOTE ON POLITICAL SITUATION
AND ON THE QUALITY OF LIFE.

1. GENERAL

From the point of view of French North Africa's war effort, the journeys were most disappointing. Soldiers, officials and private persons - none seemed to have any enthusiasm for the continuance of the war. Two years of intensive pro-Axis propaganda seem, especially in the South, to have produced a general spirit of 'apathy' and selfish opportunism which shows no signs of disappearing. Ignorance, for example, of the rationing restrictions in Great Britain, was profound and when an effort was made to stop grumbling at the 'revitalization' in North Africa by comparing the position here favourably with that in Great Britain, the attempt was met with incredulous silence.

Nearly everyone was vociferous in their dislike of the German; nearly everyone was equally doubtful of the victory of the United Nations. Years of a Russian triumph and the sweep of Communism across Europe was openly expressed.

Dislike of De Gaulle was predominant amongst the few Army officers with whom I discussed the matter. One and all reproached him for slandering the Marshal and attempts were frequently made to belittle the Free French military effort - one young man who was extremely angry at having been ordered to rejoin his unit at the front, described Sir Michelm as a 'rigolade'.

At ORAN I was interested to listen to the widely divergent views of Americans and British with whom I talked. The American view was that the political situation was worse than ever, that the old gang were still in power and making no effort to step up the war effort of the Department. The British view, expressed by an officer with whom I discussed the matter, was that the position, though not wholly satisfactory, was improving. My stay there was too short for me to say which view is correct.

To sum up, politically, I found the journey depressing though it must be admitted that a number of the persons with whom, as a result of my mission, I was in contact, were necessarily unpleasant and could not be expected to view the visit of a British officer with any degree of real pleasure.

A great deal of active propaganda is needed to remove the seeds of doubt and distrust which has been deeply instilled by the Axis particularly in the less thickly populated areas. There British and American personnel (I was the first British officer to visit KENNES BURNES, KENNES and generally the Territoires du Sud) might, if they can be spared, well show the flag in these outlying districts.

Allied successes in North Africa, an insistence that French colonial possessions are accepted by British or British forces should be returned to France at the conclusion of the war, and the possibility of a French return to power, all seem to be improving morale and the French people are more optimistic than they were before the war. The French people are more optimistic than they were before the war. The French people are more optimistic than they were before the war.

2. The following notes on personalities may be useful:

COLONS ARONA

Colonel LEBRAY - Chef de Territoire d'AIN SARRA.

A petulant and elderly officer who was passed over recently for promotion.

Believed to be anti-Ally.

Must be held responsible, as Administrative and Military head of the territory in which COLONS BECHAR and KENADSA are situated, for the conditions in the workers' camp there.

Dislikes anything modern, especially aeroplanes.

Robert
Capitaine SCHERER - Chef de Poste (at KENADSA).

Helpful under the stimulus of Col. Chretien's Ordre de Mission, but when interviewed by one of the American members of the party was uncompromisingly anti-British.

Believed to be competent at his job which is principally 'affaires indigenes'.

STUCKER
Capitaine BRESSET (at KENADSA).

One of the officers responsible for the direct control of the internees at KENADSA.

Capitaine ALIX-JONE

Ex sous-officier in charge of the internees at COLONS SARRA.

Described by all as brutal and cynical.

Was rude and not particularly co-operative.

M. LAISERRE - Ingenieur en Chef du Meditteranee - Niger.

Was personally extremely kind and hospitable and did all he could to assist us.

Few prisoners had anything against him personally.

Claims to have assisted American organisations prior to D-Day.

Gave the impression of an extremely capable business man with considerable international experience.

Interviewed once in our presence with Col. Liebray in connection with bad food supplied to prisoners, but must be a high executive of the Railway be to some extent responsible for the conditions.

AIN SARRA.

M. BARRIS - Chef de Gare du Meditteranee - Niger.

Polite and cooperative but probably more concerned in his heart than the welfare of the prisoners.

M. BARRIS - Chef de Gare du Meditteranee - Niger.

M. BARRIS - Chef de Gare du Meditteranee - Niger.

anti-illy and ardently disliked by the Mediterranean - Niger officials. He has to his great annoyance been mobilized and will soon be sent to the front in Tunisia. Must bear considerable responsibility for conditions in BOU ANFA.

NOTE

In general, the employees of the Mediterranean Niger Railway and the local Military Administration did not appear to get on at all well. M. LESCHERRES (see above) complained on frequent occasions that his work was hampered by the inquisitiveness and the dilatory methods of the military.

1. INTRODUCTION

The road from OUDJA to COLOMB BÉHAR forms the northern section of one of the great trans-Saharan routes from North Africa to French West Africa, crossing the desert by REGGAN, SIDON CHU and arriving finally at GAO, French Niger Colony.

The distances given in the following short note are approximate only, having been taken from the speedometer of the car used.

2. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF JOURNEY AND ROAD.

From OUDJA to BERGUEST, a distance of 85.51, the road is macadamized and capable of carrying reasonably amount of heavy M/T. Macadamizing on the sides of the road at times is bad but plenty of gravel and stones are available from the surrounding countryside. Generally speaking, for the first 40 km of this stretch the road crosses a wide plateau. In certain places M/T could deploy off the road. Little cover from air attack is available. Vegetation mostly consists of stunted grass, but at certain points a few trees are to be seen. There are one or two small huts and habitations but no villages of any size on this stretch.

85.51	Small concrete bridge.
" 16	Turn to right of road.
" 19	Approach to low range of hills, stones and some scrub to right and left of road.
" 24.6	Low arches railway.
" 24.7	Small wadi. Concrete bridge.
" 25	Coal mine with small village on either side of road with approximately 20-30 concrete buildings.
	Road winds between foothills.
" 26.9	Small concrete bridge.
" 40	Vegetation increases on both sides with low trees and scrub affording cover for personnel from air attack but not for vehicles. Gentle ascent across low range of hills.
" 44	Plateau. Country widens out and vehicles can move off road. Grass like alfalfa grass. No trees or scrub. No cover.
" 48	Plateau ends and road narrows traversing gentle and winding ascent.
" 50	White concrete hut to right of road.
" 52.6	White concrete building to right of road.
" 54	Barge concrete on steel bridge 20-30 yds. in length.
" 55	Small to right of road with water tank about 10 yds. to right.
" 56.5	Small white concrete house on right side of road.
" 57	Small white house - probably built by French.

Kms. 81 BERGUENT. Small village with a number of concrete houses and possible billeting accommodation for 200-300 men in unfavorable conditions. Water tanks which were seen were full. No information as to source or capacity of water supply. Telephone and telegraph service to OUDJMA and COLOMB BECHAR.

BERGUENT to BOU ARFA.

General description of country and road.

After crossing a deep wadi Kms.2 outside BERGUENT, the road follows the railwayline southward over desert country. The countryside is desolate and bare with no vegetation or cover. The soil is exposed, sometimes covered with tufts of coarse grass and at others with stones.

Generally speaking, M/T can deploy off the road in all directions as the country is uniformly flat. There are a number of small wadis across this plateau which can usually be by-passed.

The road itself consists of a 'piste' which is simply the surface of the desert itself from which large stones and rocks have been cleared. The road surface is usually reasonably good except for a bad stretch about Kms.10 outside BERGUENT. A number of 'pistes' which eventually rejoin the main piste have been constructed.

There is only one village - AIN TENDHARA - between BERGUENT and BOU ARFA - 117 Kms.

BOU ARFA itself is situated at a point where the road and railway passes through a low but steep and rugged range of hills. There is a mine Kms 6 north of the town with some accommodation for European personnel. The village itself is a small administrative centre and consists only of the foreign workers' camps and a few native houses. As the former terminus for the railway from ORAN to the south and an important station of the Mediterranean Niger railway, BOU ARFA has a small railway workshop where repairs can be done. The railway has recently been prolonged from BOU ARFA to some Kms.40 south of COLOMB BECHAR.

Kms. 86 Important double span steel on concrete bridge about 40 yds. long over deep wadi. End of macadamised road and bad stretch of 'piste' for Kms.10.

- " 118 Small encampment near railway.
- " 135 On railway line about 1 mile to left of road small Arab houses.
- " 138 Concrete house on railway about 1 mile from road on left.

Kms. 140 AIN TENDHARA. Small Arab village with a few concrete houses and little billeting accommodation. The road is in poor condition and the water supply is unreliable.

Kms. 235 Small concrete bridge.
 " 232 Water hole to left of road.
 " 204 Small concrete bridge.
 " 244 SOU ARFA station.
 " 274 SOU ARFA

FROM ARFA - COLONIE BECHAR - TAGHIT.

No detailed reconnaissance was made of this stretch as the 'piste' is the same as that over the former stretch running directly south over desolate and deserted country. There are actually two 'pistes', one of which follows closely the railway line and the other which goes by the more direct route to the south. M/T could deploy nearly everywhere in this region but there are virtually no buildings or huts of any sort between the towns. Water points exist at intervals on the railway line but supply is strictly limited.

COLONIE BECHAR is now a large town of some 12,000 inhabitants of which 3,000 are foreign workers previously engaged in the construction of the railway line. It is also the centre of the territory of AIN SERFA and an administrative centre.

There are railway workshops which offer considerable facilities for light and heavy M/T.

At KENADSA, some Kms.30 to the South West there is a coal mining company around whose workings a small town has grown up. The mine workings were not themselves visited but here again facilities for repairs of M/T exist.

There is a large airfield under French military control.

From COLONIE BECHAR to TAGHIT the 'piste' is fair and the same conditions as on the other stretches apply with the exception that at times the desert is very rough and in such places it would be difficult for light M/T and move with success off the road.

TAGHIT itself is a small French Fort surrounded by an Arab village standing in a large palm grove which stretches for some Kms.30 North-East and South-West of the place. It is approached by a narrow defile through which the road is single track and bad.

Limited water supplies are available at TAGHIT and the fort is large for the size of the place and can accommodate 200 - 300 men.

Due East of TAGHIT the Grand Erg Occidental suddenly commences and it is quite impossible except by foot or on camel.



If possible please
make photostats
of this in my files.

ACD Jones

February 20, 1943

Algiers

The attached is a report on French internment
conditions made by the "Junto" of the Spanish National
Patriotic Front (a union of the Anti-Franco parties). Its date
is February 20, 1943, and describes conditions as of that date.

*also summary for period from Jan. 12 to Jan. 24
(Filed Tab A.)*

C.A.R.

involved in North Africa of the Anglo-American forces who represent
allied Nations in the struggle against Hitlerism and his accomplices,
at the same time to(?) columns of Liberty and democracy, made the
themselves of solid hopes that in a swift way the liberties would
restored to all anti-fascists, hounded and imprisoned by "measures of
German and Italian inspiration" and applied with fury and enthusiasm by
henchmen of Hitler, who are still to be found incensed in the French
situation. These hopes took strength from the declarations of
Roosevelt over the radio (left in silence by the Algerian Press)
in a clear and direct way and: "that all antifascists imprisoned in
France would be immediately liberated", in spite of the time gone
by these declarations having been put into practice, the anti-
fascists of opponents in maintained at an exceedingly high level
of sentiment, at the same time that the application of the ideas of
Liberty and of democracy already conceived will not be slow
coming, the practical application which will overcome the obstacles
up to now have gained control.

...section of Spanish political emigrants in different parts of the world for that which represented for the Axis countries a most important strong hold, from all sides was manifested and the desire to continue efforts of cooperation with the Allies was a sincere and healthy attempt and desire to be the post war world to free the coming of Hitler and his accomplices. The emigrants experienced already in the struggle against the Axis in Spain, relating in an unequal struggle with the Axis, bravely enduring all the persecutions of which they were victims (up to their arrival in North Africa up to today) and it is to be hoped that their experiences can be useful to the Allied forces. It is to be hoped that their collaboration has been followed so that the experiences of these emigrants will be identical with those who have fought in the front lines.

...and
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careful knowledge that they would have to lose their situations because of their previous conduct of indifference to the Allied cause. With the pretext of preserving order a series of military measures were set up with the assigning of machine guns, etc, and reinforced their security with the sole end of strangling to death any manifestation of joy by the Spaniards, who with serenity knew how to face the situation and not to fall into the trap of provocations offered by these chiefs, who (ref. the latter) as the confusion of the first moments began to clear up showed themselves to be more insistent and disposed to relieve their anger against the Spaniards, trying to present them as men unworthy of belonging to society.

What is the treatment which is currently being given to the Spanish political emigrants despite the arrival of Allied troops?

Let us begin with Melson Garre (prison) where at present the ration of food has been cut to less than half that which was given before the Allies arrived, still obliging those condemned to hard labor to give a greater effort than previously, to the point that they are killing themselves in a precarious state of health due to excessive overwork and lack of nourishment.

In the prison of Lombard they follow the same custom and the same procedure (exactly) in the prison of Herroughia where the nourishment given was (7) is also the treatment of the prisoners.

It is life the provocation of the chief of the camp who makes them work at hard labor for 250 grams of bread reduced the ration of food for sick and unfit prisoners who can not make the excessive labor effort exacted by the chief, who also, combining with these miseries, follows the plan of provocations with threats to send them to Spain and put them in the Spanish equivalent of the Foreign Legion.

In the camp of Camp-Maine, Bussac and Carnot, camps of concentration, of mutilated and of sick men, the situation of the Spanish gets progressively worse as a consequence of having paralyzed the making of "campillan", by means of which their miserable situation is helped along so today they suffer the horrors of terrible famine as a consequence of having received nothing but a food ration in all ways insufficient for the support of the persons.

It should be recalled, as a consequence of having refused to eat the soup (in all cases impossible since it was nothing but parsnips boiled in water), they took twenty Spaniards, sending them immediately to the disciplinary section, following a terrific beating. All this gives us to see that despite the good intentions of the Allied nations to liberate the oppressed from the Hitlerian yoke, here are sabotaged in a frank way the principles of liberty and of democracy which inspire in a sure way the men and people of Washington, London and Moscow, and, worse in a noticeable way our conviction of life and conviction without pretending at all to discredit the principles of liberty, of the Allied allies and associates from us the faith we had placed in them.

What general offers were made to the Spanish political emigrants after the arrival in North Africa of the Allied troops?
General Eisenhower and Churchill to the German and Italian oppressed by

-3-

Hitlerism in prisons and areas of discipline and repression.

2.-Indifference and lack of understanding toward the desire to return to the condition of being free men, for whom there exists an international political law for that which concerns political refugees.

3.-They invite them to form a part of the Corps Franco, without taking account of their actual physical condition on their different aptitudes. They group them together in new companies or something similar to those already formed in different places in the Sahara Desert, sending them to new posts little selected for their state of health and to climates fiercely prejudicial to our physical condition worn down by six years of suffering and persecutions, sending at the head of these companies elements who yesterday were the friends of Hitler (who probably still are) and who by their conduct have become incompatible living with the Spaniards.

What does the Spanish political emigration think of this situation so full of contradictions?

In the first place, they think that in the first moments of battle with military objectives there is a necessity on the part of the State to require negotiations, to make certain concessions, to treat with the Enemy etc., etc., but these measures should not be carried out in the limit of reasonableness and of putting in the hands (of government) the enemy, who will continue his work against the Allied cause at the moment which is favorable.

They also think that the putting into practice of a sound war politic demands the agreement of all the healthy anti-Hitlerian forces of the countries capable of mobilizing, all the effort which in common would turn out to accelerate the defeat of the Axis.

(they) think that the employment of more responsibilities will come back on the men the most experienced and knowing in battle to assure efficient functioning and the application of this politic which prevents sabotage and desertion.

Think that the situation which continues for Spanish political emigration (is) motivated by sabotage on the part of those who have the obligation to apply the democratic principles which animate the declarations of Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin and the proper French authorities and the United Nations.

Also (this Spanish political emigration?) that the prolongation of a situation such as exists today, which means that a sound war politic has not been put into order, can carry with it not only the discontent of the Spaniards but also of the Algerian people who observe that after some time since the debarkation of the Allied forces in North Africa the conversion into an immense concentration camp continues with prisoners full of men who fought against Hitler and for that reason reason as they are repressed; this discontent can also base itself on the fact that legislation in the order of restrictions and prohibitions continues and

First in general all the least aspirations of liberty of the peoples of America and Morocco have not been accorded to them which is the fundamental point of the liberal democratic program which contains the character of the struggle of the United Nations against Hitler, Mussolini and his confederates.

Next is the offer to admit the Spanish political emigrants to the Allied

1942?
That of offering ourselves for different specialties and aptitudes which exist on our side among the whole of the political exiles, cultural, political, industrial, agricultural, commercial, etc, in order to bring our maximum contribution against Hitler.

That of the collaboration of military types in the case that Spain throw herself into armed intervention on the side of the Axis, with our professional "services" with the armies of sea, land and air; now we want our collaboration so great and firm to be firmly based on the obtaining in principle for Spanish political refugees these three minimum points which represent our most immediate aspirations:

- 1.-Immediate liberty for all Spanish political emigrants, to be immediately from wherever they are (prisons, concentration camps, special prisons, work-gangs, etc, etc.)
- 2.-de-establishment immediately of the international political law relative to political emigrants and at the same time abrogation of contrary legislation.
- 3.-Freedom to work for the entire assemblage of Spanish political emigrants in the different activities of the country.

What is the situation which has come about at Bou-Orfa, Colonel-Bechar, and the Moroccan and Anglo-American forces in North Africa.

The extent of maintaining order automatic weapons and machine guns and trenchers are being dug, the troops of "Morris" have been informed, and more particularly the Spanish political emigrants have been forbidden to listen to the English or American radio, or go about in groups larger than two. With the black-out minutes, sentries walk around the Spanish emigrants at the entrance of the camp, these sentries insult the Spaniards, covering and covering in time.

Victims of the pillot, in charge of the Spanish work-gang, are being severely and severely directed against the Spaniards, and with out ceases and insults for this, for example: "let not the Spaniards forget that the Anglo-Americans haven't yet arrived at the camp, and the demands in general" "all Spaniards listen to the radio and send a dispatch to the disciplinary section."

Measures taken.-The same precautionary measures were taken as at Bou-Orfa, Bou-Orfa, the garrison of the occupation of the Moroccan forces at

the same time distributing arms to the friends of the Axis (fighting Legion) they made tremendous requisitions in the houses of Spanish refugees. At the same time at Madame Fifi's, Hotel Mestral, and at "La Palmirie" reunions were taking place with the intention of opposing themselves to the troops of Liberty.

Before the continual desires of different officers of the G.H.Q., the Colonel, military commander of the territory of Ain-Sefra, Liebray, answered, we cannot revolt nor defend ourselves because 80% of the Foreign Legion are Spaniards the most important nucleus of Colomb-Bachar, Ben-arfa, and Quedadka.

The Director-General of the Mediterranean Nigor, Chadensis took flight from Colomb-Bachar without being given leave, it is known that he had the intention of going towards Oujda and of fleeing by Spanish Morocco, but he became calm when he heard over the radio that all the authorities were not (?) at their door, it was after this that he decided to come to Algiers from where he undertook the conservation of the organization of the French with the intention of keeping his position and to profit by the advantages offered by his situation (?) saying: that all the French were mobilized at their post, making the mobilization extend to the Spaniards, a thing contrary to all law and to all order and decree and that we, the Spanish political emigrants are against, which is to say, that it is a continuation of the same policy of confinement which we have had to undergo up to today at the inspiration of the Axis.

BRISK RESUME OF INFORMATION ON THE CAMP OF DJELFA XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

The camp of Djelfa has around 970 internees of different nationalities. Most of them have been there since the month of April 1941. In November and December 1941, two convoys of internees from the Camp at Vernet (Ariège) arrived here.

1.- Physical condition of internees and sanitary condition of the Camp.

The physical condition of the internees is little satisfying for the reasons which we shall briefly indicate.

a.- There are a great number of tuberculars (around 20 to 30) recognized or caught by the camp doctor. The majority of these are 20 to 30 years old.

They have practically no medical treatment, if you don't count a few injections of calcium salts, a medicine furnished by private sources and left in the camp.

Their nourishment is that of the other internees, which is already sufficient for a normal man.

Their lodgings (in the barracks?) is equally that of the other internees. Most of them are lodged in one part of one of the large barracks, separated planes from the rest of the barrack. A few are to be found in the camp laundry.

b.- Chronic diseases. (cardiac, gastroenteric, nervous, rheumatic, etc.) are numerous in the camp.

Their conditions of life and food are those of all the other internees; thus insufficient food for normal men.

c.- The old and infirm. Around 20 internees have passed the age of 40. (from 20 to 60 years).

They are around 10 to 15 mutilated or disabled.

Their food and lodging conditions are mixed with those of the other internees. They are not furnished with beds.

d.- Sanitary condition of the camp and internees.

The camp is not very clean and the internees, like the other internees, are not very clean.

e.- Acute diseases. Certain epidemic diseases have run through and still run through the camp.

f.- Just recently, an epidemic of typhus (jaundice) took place and reached around 100 internees (typhus, fever, diarrhea).

g.- Dysentery or Colitis with bleedings which struck around 70 internees. h.- Scarlet fever, often ebullient, which ran around at epidemic pace and made a great part of the internees suffer.

These epidemic diseases the same as the frequent attacks of grippe (flu) in a light form, have seriously lowered the condition, in general, of the internees. For these latter are already chronically under fed and weakened. Moreover, it is practically impossible for them to follow a diet which is made necessary by their condition.

At present these epidemics are in process of disappearing but isolated cases still continue. They are preceded by attacks of muscular stiffness which prepared the ground for them.

This stiffness has struck more than 350 internees.

All these epidemics have a grave effect on the general condition of the invalids and have prepared the ground for further complications of tuberculosis, etc....

Their immediate or further consequences will be felt for a long time.

2.-The Sanitary Condition of the Camp

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

1.- The organization of the medical.

a.-The Camp Infirmary is installed in a wood barracks, has no ceiling, and the wind blows in through numerous cracks in the walls and between the walls and the roof.

The two little iron stoves found there cannot heat the place.

b.-the Consultation Room has no means of examination (not even an examination table). There is no laboratory and almost no medical instruments (a few pliers and scalpels, a few syringes and one lone thermometer) no means for sterilizing the instruments etc.

c.-Dental Cabinet. - Consultation is assured by a dentist interned in the camp and a French dentist who visits the camp once every two or three weeks. There is not one instrument except an extractor and a few instruments belonging to the interned dentist.

The number of dental invalids is very large. As a result of the general debility and under-nourishment, teeth are becoming decomposed, caried and infected very rapidly.

The treatment of invalids is more than elementary. Medicines are lacking as also material for bandages. Meanwhile wounds and chronic ulcers of the skin are generalized and cure very slowly.

In summer almost all the interned were struck with cutaneous wounds which dragged out for several weeks.

Now, the serious cases were able to be sent to the military Hospital of Elfe.

Flies are unbearable in the camp and at the infirmary, giving the invalids a sleep and contributing to the propagation of these diseases.

Most of the invalids are obliged to sleep in their own barracks because of a lack of places in the Camp Infirmary and this in itself spreads their diseases.

There is only one disinfecting room (sulphuric gas) to fight against the fleas and lice which pollute the barracks and the infirmary.

General therapy is reduced to a minimum because of the lack of medicines, even for urgent treatment. The invalids can follow no diet. Sometimes the infirmary sells them concentrated milk, as it disposes of it. It offers in fact nothing but tinsens.

3. Hygienic Conditions

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

a.- The barracks are overcrowded (from 120 to 150 in the large and 25 to 36 in the small). A ratio of 10 to 15 for each interned. The

-3-

room, 50 metres long and 4 metres wide has 8 windows without panes, closed in by planks.

The internees sleep on planks arranged in two tiers.

Their mattresses touch.

Parasites (bugs, lice, fleas) pollute and make life extremely miserable. With the crowding of the barracks it is impossible to maintain cleanliness there and to combat the parasites. Because of the cold it is obligatory to keep the windows closed at night.

There is no heating there.

b.- The w.c.'s are all in open air, in insufficient number (10 stools for more than 300 internees, badly installed, impossible to keep clean. As a result the internees perform their needs all over and infect the camp. This is like the fact that the stools and ditches of excretion are constantly open, contribute to the polluting of the flies who spread the diseases.

c.- To winter to go to the w.c. is extremely uncomfortable.

There is not one installation to wash oneself in the camp.

d.- There is a stream with a feeble flow at 100 meters from the camp where the internees go to wash themselves. There they have installed since September 1942, 5 taps (for 300 internees).

There is no installation to do the laundry in. The linen is washed by the internees in the water from the stream where they wash their bodies.

The soap (for toilette and laundry) is 75 grs. per month and of a very inferior quality.

e.- There are no showers Sunday morning and other days between 5 and 7 hrs. At this eight o'clocks for 300 internees. Of 300 internees around 200 regularly frequent the showers.

f.- The food of the internees is before all else insufficient.

It contains no more than 1700-1800 calories at the most.

It consists, for the workers, around 500 grs of bread per diem, soup at noon and soup at night, one quarter (of a cup?) of barley coffee in the morning.

It is monotonous and contains no vitamins. Wine is given (a quarter) only on Sundays and not always then.

The only drink is spring water, unboiled.

Fats are almost always lacking. (12 litres of oil per day for the whole camp. Meat in the minimum quantity (almost always camel) is given only twice a week.

This food does not permit of intense work.

Still, work is obligatory 8 hours a day (from 7 hrs.30 to 11 hrs.30 and from 15 hrs to 17 hrs.30).

Purchase of provisions in town is prohibited. All provisions smuggled into camp are confiscated and its bringer punished with prison. Packages in particular are becoming more and more rare.

II. COMPOSITION OF THE CAMP

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

... a few exceptions, in a very small number, for which no number is
... ..

PRESENT SITUATION

At present

... the ... are around 100 Spaniards who since 3 months
... for the repatriation to Spain and others who made the request already

... .. left their papers at the Russian Embassy
... .. Among these, their transfer from
... .. holding up their repatriation.

... .. under the protection of Mexico
... .. of the Mexican Government of August, 1940.

... .. have visas of entry into the United
... .. but have no exit visa

... .. of the ... of who have their families
... ..

... .. EXPERIENCES

... .. to expose under-
... .. of which the end, as report-
... .. of the internees of the Camp of

... .. in Algiers, and who possess
... .. prior to their internment had a stable

... .. and old who went to, to
... .. normal conditions.

... .. who have in their possession
... .. in Algeria.

... .. (such as those covered in sections A, B, C
... .. of the ... of ... (to be impossible) to
... .. in order that they be not permitted to
... .. where living conditions are impossible
... .. food, and above all because of
... .. majority of the internees.

... .. for a part of the internees to enter
... .. on the basis of certificates of the hospital,
... .. etc.

... .. there were a large number
... ..

... .. facilitated between the internees and the
... .. of official organization
... .. to take

... .. the
... .. in the
... .. to

ations in Mexico, London, Portugal, etc., etc., national Red Cross organizations).

We asked to be pardoned for this rather summary drawing up of our report which was written in haste, and we hope to find on your part a favorable and friendly welcome, a wide and kindly understanding of our situation, so that all the honest political internees of the camp may take part as free citizens in the gigantic and heroic effort of the United Nations for the sacred work for humanity and civilization.

Camp de Delfia.

SECRET

February 20, 1954

Algeria

Received from Colonel Sierra, former (Republican)
head of Spanish C-3 in Madrid.

D. D.

Copy to C. S. Cowan.
Copy to Room 11 office.

Ref. No. 6-7, 1943
Ref. No. 1943

SUBJECT: GERMAN SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES BASED IN CARTAGENA, SPAIN

CASE: F. R. I. O. E. alias Harry Wood, alias Carlos Friques, German consul at Cartagena, Spain, is reported to be providing subversives from that city and to be training and dispatching Spanish and German personnel trained in sabotage and intelligence.

FRIQUES was born in Hamburg in 1881. 1904-1905 he was a schoolteacher. 1905 joined 1st Machine Infantry. 1906-09 was in various parts of British West Africa posing as business man and hunter. End of 1909 returned to Germany and studied colonial administration at the Colonial Institute. Also studied port building and maintenance. 1911 to 1914 was in South Seas. 1914 called to the colors as lieutenant. Shifted to air corps in 1915 and later in same year to Navy. In 1916 was sent to U S A to do sabotage on ships carrying supplies to the allies. Later went to Argentina to do same work.

In 1917 was landed from the U-35 at Cartagena coming from Cuba. He landed as a crew member and gave his uniform to a local German who was back on the submarine to take his place. When checked by the Spanish port control officers, was arrested in Spain under name of Harry Wood claiming to be an American. During his trial a small boat was apprehended, landing explosives from a submarine. These were noted for delivery to "Carlos Friques". Sentenced to 6 years in prison; freed by royal decree in 1919.

Married wealthy Spanish woman (Marie Olivera). Was appointed German consul in Cartagena. Bought extensive seaside place with long beach at Cabo de Palos just north of Cartagena. Later bought more water front property at Playa de Poniente. He began about 1937 to acquire many small fishing boats and started a fishing company. It was reported that these boats were overpowered and that he had built unnecessarily large oil storage tanks at Playa de Poniente. It is reported now that German submarines in the Mediterranean are aided by his fishing fleet.

It is presently reported that he has there a school for sabotage and intelligence and that "spaniards trained there as well as Germans and Italians are dispatched to America, South America and North Africa. Friques is very friendly with his business partner who is the French General ABAN, allegedly extremely pro-... They own an iron works Compania Ponsaraya. This company's factory and Friques' private place at Playa de Portus (same as Palos?) are described as "centers for sabotage".

A photograph and a signature of this man are available.

NOTE: A Spanish source believed very reliable.

TRAVAILLEURS STRANGERS EMPLOYES A KENADSA COMBATTANTS DES BRIGADES INTERNATIONALES

Nom de l'individu	Date de naissance	Profession	Dans les Brigades depuis
Wielicz (Pologne)	11-2-1912	etudiant	Nov. 1936
Wloclawek (Pologne)	2-2-1914	etudiant	Nov. 1936
Somaszowcz (Pologne)	18-6-1914	mechanicien	Oct. 1937
11-11-1907	Oskow wazow (Pologne)	mineur	Nov. 1936
Nowo-Radowsk (Pologne)	15-1-1905	peintre en batiment	Nov. 1936
Busneldorf (Allemagne)	19-7-1912	operateur de cinema	Dec. 1936
Lodz (Pologne)	1912	tailleur	Dec. 1936
Kolonyia (Pologne)	1903	medecin	Avril 1937
Hoff (Baviere) Allemagne	15-2-1913	tapissier	Mars 1937

Unité	Grade	Emploi
3e Division chairs d'assaut 13e Brigade	Capitaine 2e Classe	Commandant d'un des chars infanterie, puis interprète infanterie
13e Brigade	2e classe	infanterie
Artillerie	caporal	observateur
13e Brigade	2e classe	infanterie
D.C.A.	2e classe	observateur
13e Brigade	2e classe	
Service Santé 35e Division 11e Brigade	capitaine 1e classe	medecin hospital divisionnaire infanterie

LIST NOMINATE DES ETUDIANTS ALGERIENS EN FRANCE
EX COMBATANTS DES FORCES ARMEEES ALGERIENNES

Nom et Prénoms	Date de naissance	Date de l'opération	Profession	Adresse
CHABRIER Oswald	11-2-1912	étudiant	NOV. 1956	
WIEZGRODZKI	2-2-1914	étudiant	NOV. 1956	
KANTOR Joseph	19-6-1914	secrétaire	NOV. 1956	
HYBA Wlodek	11-11-1907	ouvrier mineur	NOV. 1956	
BIRMAN Leon	19-3-1905	peintre	NOV. 1956	
BINDER Kurt	19-7-1912	opérateur élec.	NOV. 1956	
JAKUBOWICZ Samuel	1912	tailleur	NOV. 1956	
HELLER Joseph	1903	médecin	AVRIL 1957	
KING Theodor	15-2-1913	table	NOV. 1956	

Unité	Grade	Emploi	C.N.	Observations
1e Division	Capitaine	Commandant	3	A travaillé à
chars d'assaut		d'un des chars		Kennedy comme
134 Brigade	2e Classe	infanterie, puis	3	secoursier char
		interprète		de file.
13e Brigade	2e classe	infanterie	3	
Artillerie	caporal	observateur	3	
13e Brigade	2e classe	infanterie	3	
D.C.A.	3e classe	observateur	3	
13e Brigade	2e classe		6	Disciplinaire
Service Santé	capitaine	medecin hospital	3	A travaillé à Kennedy
39e Division		divisionnaire		comme medecin auxi-
11e Brigade	2e classe	infanterie	3	liaire

SECRET

February 25, 1943.

Algeria

The attached "order of the day" of the
Communist Party of Algeria, dated January 9, 1943, has
just been obtained from a source believed to be absolutely
reliable and confidential.

W.A.P.

PARTI COMMUNISTE ALGERIEN

Circulaire intérieure destinée à tous les membres du PARTI. - Les responsables à tous les échelons (Régions, sections, groupes) doivent ouvrir aussitôt la discussion pour l'application des directives.

CAMARADES,

Animateur de la politique d'union, dans le sens de l'intérêt des masses, notre parti auquel revient la tâche d'éclairer et de guider ces masses, doit être à l'avant-garde dans la lutte pour éradiquer le fascisme.

Mais pour que la direction du parti puisse faire face à tous les événements politiques quels qu'ils soient et puisse résoudre les problèmes posés par l'évolution constante de la situation, il est nécessaire que l'ensemble des communistes algériens accomplissent avec discipline, compréhension et dévouement, les tâches et les directives données par le parti.

MISE EN GARDE.

Les tâches et les directives émanent de la direction du parti. Or, certains éléments, y compris des membres du parti, se permettant d'engager dans des discussions soit auprès de certaines personnalités des autorités Françaises ou Alliées, soit auprès de représentants qualifiés d'autres partis, groupements ou mouvements, et s'arrogent le droit de discuter au nom du parti, le compromettant sur des problèmes touchant à la position et à l'honneur du parti. Nous rappelons à tous les échelons, que seule la direction du parti est qualifiée, et habilitée pour traiter avec des représentants des Forces Françaises et alliées ou de tout parti, groupe ou mouvement, des questions et problèmes politiques engageant la position et l'honneur du parti.

Si des camarades sont sollicités pour discuter de la position du Parti sur tel ou tel problème qui dépasse le cadre de l'activité et de la compétence de la section ou de la région, ils doivent en aviser la Direction du parti et lui transmettre tous renseignements utiles.

Les camarades qui agiraient différemment seraient traités de la même façon que les imposteurs qui veulent troubler l'opinion et semer la confusion non seulement dans les masses mais même au sein du parti.

AGITATION - DIFFUSION DU MATERIEL

A tous les échelons, les régions, sections et Groupes doivent organiser systématiquement la diffusion de notre matériel de propagande et la vente de la LUTTE SOCIALE. Il faut suivre ce travail de diffusion et discuter avec les éléments touchés par notre matériel, les convaincre de la justesse de notre politique. A tous les échelons, la liaison doit être organisée pour que la diffusion se fasse dès la remise du matériel, éviter que le journal ou des tracts soient conservés par des camarades négligents, organiser le contrôle de la vente, de la diffusion et de l'affichage.

RESOLUTIONS POLITIQUES.

Dans son action pour la libération de nos camarades, la Direction

- 2 -

n'a pas été épaulée par la base. Les listes de pétitions en circulation depuis le 20 Novembre ne sont pas entrées. Une seule section, celle de Blida a remis les listes remplies de signatures, listes comportant les noms, professions et adresses des signataires, ce qui démontre que les personnes touchées par nos camarades n'hésitent pas à faire connaître aux Pouvoirs Publics leurs sentiments concernant la libération des emprisonnés anti fascistes. Le parti demande d'intensifier la campagne en faveur des emprisonnés ou exige la rentrée immédiate des listes de pétitions remplies. Nos camarades de la base doivent multiplier l'agitation au sujet de la libération des emprisonnés et non se laisser endormir par les promesses ou les déclarations de certains éléments, tant du Gouvernement que d'autres partis ou formations politiques.

RECRUTEMENT

L'énorme influence de notre parti dans tous les milieux de la population, se traduit par un effort courant d'adhésions; si d'excellents résultats ont été obtenus dans certains endroits, il y a encore, par contre, des sections qui piétinent et de ce fait, freinent la marche et la montée du parti. La question du recrutement doit être posée à tous les échelons. Nous renouvelons nos instructions concernant les anciens membres du parti, il faut exiger de ces derniers un rapport de leur activité et de leur attitude depuis la dissolution, ne les admettre à nouveau dans le parti qu'après l'accord du B.K. de même transmettre les demandes d'incision émanant d'anciens membres, en vue des autres partis politiques.

QUESTION MUSULMANE.

Dans un pays où la grande masse de la population est constituée par les masses paysannes musulmanes et un grand nombre de travailleurs musulmans de toutes conditions, où ces masses sont justement celles qui sont le plus durement exploitées, notre parti doit s'attacher à organiser les Musulmans pour les faire participer, en union avec les forces progressistes européennes à l'action pour le triomphe des pays démocratiques. Nos camarades européens du parti, doivent en toute circonstance prendre la défense des Musulmans et se montrer comme les amis fraternels de ces derniers. Trop souvent les musulmans sont l'objet de vexations, de violences publiques émanant d'éléments de colonisation européenne, qui veulent dans l'intérêt d'HITLER maintenir et élargir la division entre Européens et musulmans.

Le parti demande que dans chaque région et section remette un rapport sur le résultat et la portée de la diffusion du tract "Appel aux Musulmans". Plus que jamais, les membres du parti doivent se pénétrer concernant les problèmes politiques algériens, de la ligne du parti qui peut se résumer dans la formule "Pour une Algérie libre, UNIE à une France LIBRE".

FRONT DE LA LIBERTÉ.

Il faut réaliser l'union de tous afin que l'Algérie fasse bloc dans la lutte contre HITLER, cette Union, ce bloc, ne peuvent être réalisés que par le front de la liberté qui doit grouper et réunir toutes les organisations et tous les hommes se réclamant de la liberté, de la démocratie et du progrès. Mais le front de la liberté sera une organisation

conséquence vivante, dans la mesure où nos camarades participent activement à son action. Nos sections ou nos directions d'entreprises doivent prendre l'initiative de constituer des Comités de base du Front de la Liberté. Cela seulement peut faire aboutir l'ensemble des revendications immédiates que tout le pays réclame.

AIDE ET SOUTIEN AUX COMBATTANTS.

De nombreux enfants de notre peuple sont déjà aux Armées, d'autres vont les rejoindre; il faut que la population algérienne resserre les liens avec ceux qui, les armes à la main, vont combattre pour la liberté. Il appartient à nos sections de parrainer des Unités combattantes à aider et à soutenir ceux qui, parmi les soldats, qu'ils soient de la métropole, Français ou immigrés d'Algérie, juifs ou Musulmans, sont nécessaires et ont besoin du réconfort et de l'aide que des familles dans le besoin ou l'absence de famille ne peuvent leur apporter. Ces comités populaires de parrainage permettront à nos camarades jeunes filles, à nos camarades femmes, par l'envoi de colis, de cigarettes, de lettres, de participer à l'effort collectif dans la lutte contre l'Hitlérisme.

MOUVEMENT SYNDICAL

L'effort de production pour la participation de l'Afrique du Nord à la Guerre se développe chaque jour. Parallèlement à la production le mouvement syndical doit gagner en croissance et en force. Pour déjouer le freinage et le sabotage dans la mobilisation des forces vives du pays, pour obtenir un rendement accéleré et une organisation rationnelle du travail, tout en protégeant et en garantissant les droits, conditions de travail et salaires de la main d'œuvre; il faut une organisation syndicale unique et centralisée, représentant réellement les travailleurs. Cette organisation, c'est notre C.G.T. algérienne, telle qu'elle existait avant la guerre. Depuis longtemps notre parti a lancé le mot d'ordre: "Tous les communistes doivent rejoindre et entraîner les ouvriers dans les syndicats". Il faut qu'à tous les échelons, on discute de l'entrée en masse des travailleurs dans les organisations syndicales.

AIDE AU PARTI

L'ensemble des militants du parti doit apporter son appui et sa contribution à toutes les tâches que doit assumer la direction. A tous les échelons, il faut recueillir et transmettre des faits pour la rédaction de la LUTTE SOCIALE, des articles susceptibles par leur insertion dans notre journal d'accroître sa pénétration et son influence. X Concernant le sabotage du ravitaillement dans tous les domaines, il faut que nos camarades fassent des enquêtes, et nous transmettent des renseignements nous aidant à dénoncer les organisateurs de sabotage. Se pose aussi pour notre parti la difficulté de l'édition de notre journal et de nos tracts. Le parti ouvre une grande campagne pour la papier. Tous les membres du parti doivent se mobiliser pour recruter et procurer du papier au parti, par tous les moyens. Il faut que nos militants nous aident à continuer à éditer notre matériel. Nous avons déjà signalé que le commerce met en vente des blocs de 50 et 100 pages que nos camarades ont la possibilité d'acheter. Un groupe de trois dont chacun s'est procuré 10 blocs, c'est une édition de près

de 3000 tracts qui est assurée. Par ailleurs, utiliser toutes les connaissances et toutes les possibilités pour obtenir du papier, du matériel d'imprimerie, des stencils, de l'encre Ronéo ou à imprimerie.

TRESORERIE

Une situation financière saine, c'est la prospérité du parti. Il faut veiller au paiement des cotisations, au contrôle et à la rentrée des listes de souscriptions, à la vente de la Lutte Sociale, et au versement régulier des Trésoreries de Sections et de Régions au Parti. Du point de vue financier la Région algérienne dépasse, et de loin, les régions d'Oran et de Constantine. Mais les versements des Trésoreries de sections sont faits avec trop de retard; il faut absolument que la remise des rapports mensuels d'activité et le versement des Trésoreries de sections soient faits au plus tard le 5 de chaque mois à la Région. A Alger, seule la Section n° 4 a donné avant le 5 Janvier un rapport complet et le versement total de la Trésorerie du mois.

ASPIRONS A ETRE DES BOLCHEVIKS

Il faut que le parti communiste algérien absorbe tous les meilleurs éléments de la population et qu'avec leur infini dévouement, il soit en mesure de diriger et d'entraîner les masses laborieuses. Il faut qu'il élève les masses au niveau de la conscience de leurs intérêts. Pour que notre parti joue son rôle de chef Politique de la population algérienne, il faut qu'il soit vraiment le détachement d'avant-garde des masses laborieuses. Dans la lutte contre le Fascisme Hitlérien c'est l'Union Soviétique qui apparaît comme le détachement d'avant garde des peuples qui combattent pour la LIBERTE. Aux yeux de tous les peuples du monde, c'est l'UNION SOVIETIQUE qui apparaît comme le facteur essentiel de l'anéantissement du fascisme, et c'est vers l'Union Soviétique que monte l'admiration et la confiance de toutes les masses opprimées et asservies par la barbarie nazie. Ce résultat qui fait échouer la menace de la domination mondiale du FASCISME n'a été obtenu que par la fermeté des dirigeants de l'U.R.S.S. de notre camarade STALINE, il n'a été obtenu que par l'activité opiniâtre, le dévouement et le sacrifice des milliers de fils de l'Union Soviétique. Plus que jamais, l'Union Soviétique demeure l'exemple qui doit garder la ligne de conduite des Communistes.

LA L'ACTION, LA CORDE DE L'ACTION ET T JOURS DE L'ACTION : Ce n'est pas au verbiage que l'on reconnaît les bons militants, c'est au bilan des réalisations concrètes dans l'accomplissement des tâches posées par le parti.

Ces tâches sont nombreuses: mais si chacun se met au travail, notre parti gagnera la confiance et le soutien de l'ensemble de la population.

Que les communistes algériens combattent dans les rangs du parti de Marx, de Lénine et de Staline, l'avenir de notre Algérie est dans leurs mains.

LE PARTI COMMUNISTE ALGERIEN.

Adressé confidentiellement à tous les militants
des Jeunesses communistes.

Bulletin du Comité central des Jeunesses Communistes.

SOMMAIRE

- I - Ce qu'est la jeune Garde.
- II- Notre ligne politique
 - a) vis à vis des autorités
 - b) tous aux syndicats
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- III-Tâches à venir.

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I - Ce qu'est la jeune garde.

Dès son entrée aux Jeunesses communistes, le jeune militant doit s'attacher à connaître, et à assimiler les principaux éléments du marxisme, il devra par la suite approfondir sans cesse ses connaissances dans ce domaine.

Le fait de méconnaître la théorie Marxiste ne peut qu'entraîner qu'à des enthousiasmes et des déceptions injustifiées.

La connaissance de cette théorie explique la nécessité d'une ligne politique appropriée au pays et aux événements. Le communisme n'est pas un dogme mais un guide pour l'action (Karl Marx) L'application de cette ligne politique se fait par la voix des journaux destinés à atteindre les masses. Le jeune garde doit être ~~considéré~~ considéré comme un de ces journaux destiné à tous les jeunes que nous voulons relier et par conséquent devant atteindre une large diffusion. Elle ne saurait être considérée comme un recueil ou une explication des ouvrages théoriques marxiste. L'étude des conditions sociales et politiques en ce moment, a conduit la parti communiste auquel nous sommes rattachés à établir la ligne politique suivante.

II - Notre ligne politique.

Avant le débarquement allié, l'Afrique du Nord était soumise au régime politique nazi, contrôlé par des fonctionnaires hitlériens.

Depuis le débarquement, la situation est la suivante:

Par suite d'un compromis avec les autorités américaines les fonctionnaires hitlériens ont été maintenus, les institutions fascistes également.

Depuis l'arrivée de Giraud au pouvoir, une sorte de rivalité s'est déclarée entre partisans de Giraud et Gaullistes.

Cette rivalité n'est que provisoire, un accord interviendra sous peu.

EN PRESENCE DE TELS EVENEMENTS, NOUS COMMUNISTES AVONS DECIDE

1°) de ne rien retirer aux revendications que nous avons toujours présentées. Application des principes démocratiques (libération des prisonniers politiques -abrogation des lois raciales et vigueur. Liberté de presse et de réunions. Abrogation de l'ensemble des lois mettant l'indigène sous la domination capitaliste des européens. Création d'écoles pour tous les jeunes et les indigènes en particulier etc.

CHERES AMIS,

Nous devons dire aux jeunes musulmans qui vont partir dans les chantiers ou dans l'Armée, que le sort des musulmans se joue dans cette croisade contre le fascisme et que la victoire des alliés verra pour eux l'établissement de leurs droits civiques et culturels.

Les jeunes communistes doivent faire comprendre à leurs camarades arabes, qu'en combattant le fascisme ils luttent pour leurs droits.

Les communistes ont toujours été les défenseurs des musulmans de l'Afrique du Nord, et s'ils leur certifie que leurs intérêts sont dans la victoire des Alliés de l'U.R.S.S. ils peuvent le croire.

TACHES A VENIR.

Une grande partie des jeunesses communistes part sous les drapeaux. Nous demandons aux camarades qui restent dans l'organisation de découpler leur effort en vue de la bonne marche du travail.

Intensifier le travail de recrutement (suivant les directives données dans la dernière circulaire) afin de remplacer les camarades mobilisés, ne pas ménager son appui matériel, afin que la jeune garde paraisse régulièrement; telles sont les directives premières que nous donnons à ceux qui restent.

Se procurer du papier par tous les moyens (du papier à ronéo surtout) par suite du blocage du papier.

Nos militants devront faire un effort pécuniaire; la cotisation mensuelle sera désormais de 15 Francs.

SALUT REVOLUTIONNAIRE.



SECRET

February 25, 1943.

Algiers

The attached is a summary of the principal items of information received from our clandestine W/T station in Southern France, over the period from February 9 to February 13 inclusive.

W.A.R.

B.

G. S. S. REPORTS - FRANCE

Period covered by reports - Feb. 9 to Feb. 18

Aviation.

On February 15, report from agent T. showed 200 Italian planes at Morignan airfield; 50 Stukkas; 10 Italian training planes, and 10 German pursuit planes at Frejus; 200 Messerschmidts and bombers at Salon. Some bombers reported to have left Salon on February 9 in the direction of the Mediterranean.

On February 17, report showed 70 Stukkas at Courbessac airfield on the road between Avignon and Nimes on Feb. 14. Aviation personnel at Salon airfield reported to be given liberty on Sunday afternoons.

Coast Defence.

Report of February 15 - all beaches and coast towns watched day and night by Italians from Mentone to Toulon; from Toulon onward by German troops. Agent has obtained important information and documents regarding fortifications of Mediterranean coast and requests to be taken off in second week of March in order that he may bring them with him. He reports (Feb. 17) that he has secured automobile and truck with drivers equipped with the necessary circulation permits to aid the landing from the submarine, and that for a fortnight previous to February 17 it has been possible to circulate along the Mediterranean coast without a permit. He also reports that the Gestapo and German field police are controlling very strictly the movements of all German troops and officers for fear of Allied parachutists entering disguised as Germans.

The General commanding the defence of the coast between Toulon and Nimes is installed in the Hotel LUXEMBOURG, at Nimes, his adjutant is lodged in the Hotel IMPERATOR in that city.

On Feb. 15, agent reports that the coastal defences at LE CAP and BONNE, Marseille, have been reinforced by an electric high power tension barrage running along the jetties at a distance of 15 meters from the sea.

Military effect - Condition of German troops in southern France.

Effectives stationed in towns are variable. All bridges in the district of the GARD are guarded, but cross-sections over the RHONE are not. There appears to be considerable anxiety regarding

the possibility of the entrance of Allied parachutists, as a circular had been sent to all mayors promising that informants shall have one relative prisoner in Germany liberated for each Allied parachutist directed through them.

The Gestapo and the German field police are reported to be the only well-clothed German troops; all others are reported to be dirty and shirtless. Officers are reported to be living on the black market - a black market meal at Marseille costs around 600 francs.

Port of Marseille.

Agent states that there has been no shooting of inhabitants by the Germans, nor has any threat been made by radio to induce them to evacuate the old port. Evacuees are going to the homes of relatives. Agent reports that the port of Marseille is guarded by German troops, French gendarmes and Gardes Mobiles.

His report of February 17 states that 15,000 tons of French shipping has left Marseilles for Italy, hugging the coast.

Pro-Allied activity in France.

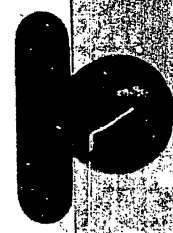
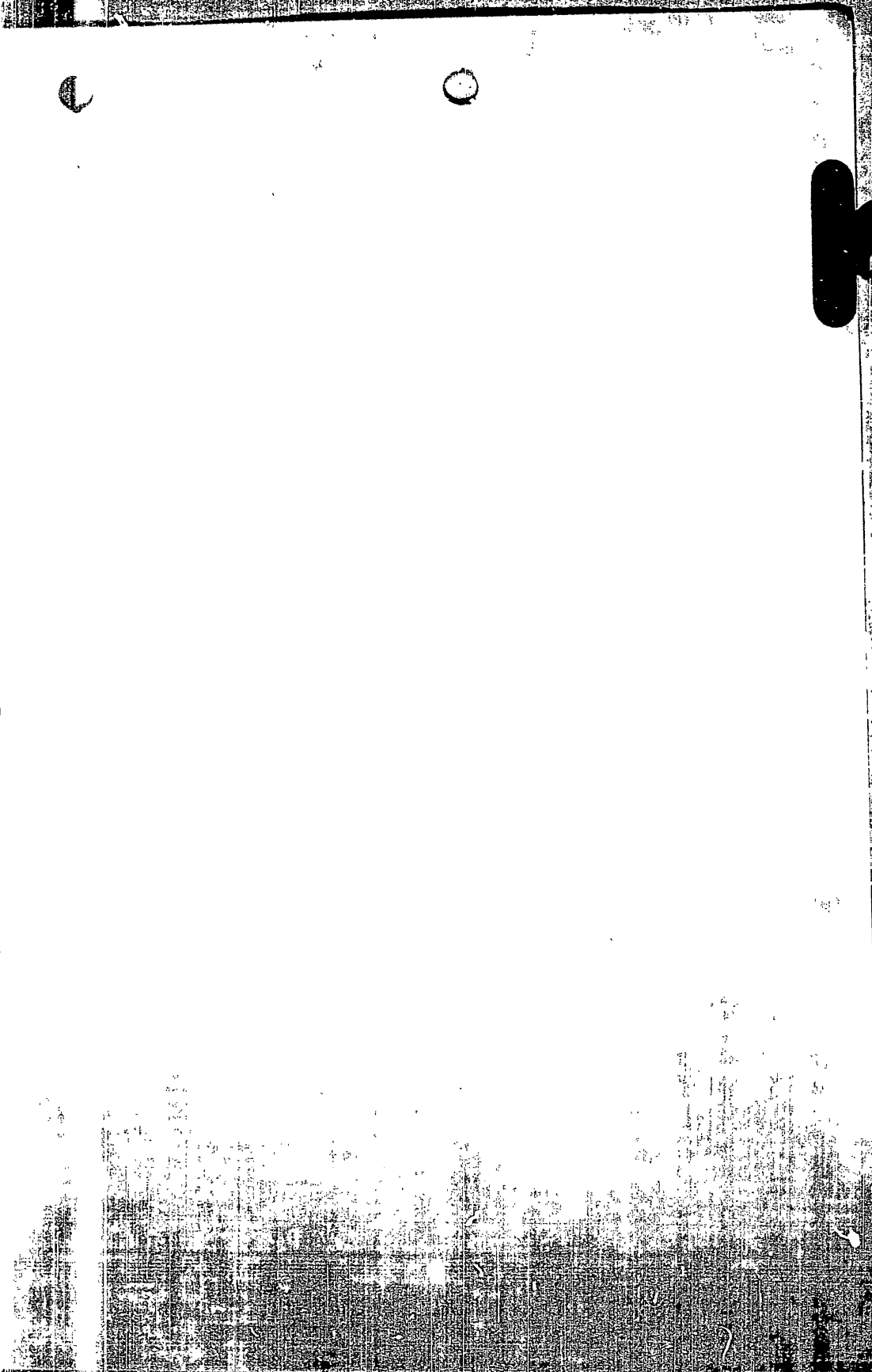
Agent reports very little de Gaulle activity, states that it is difficult for him now to work with de Gaulle as the latter are very imprudent and are known to the Gestapo, who have already discovered four W/T sets of the de Gaulleists.

In February 18 agent asks that 4 valise sets complete with books and crystals be landed next time, together with 50,000 francs for expenses of his group. These sets will operate at Paris, Lyons, Toulouse and Toulon.

Expected Naval arrivals at Toulon.

16 German submarines expected to arrive at Toulon about Feb. 22 for repairs at the Arsenal Mourillon, afterwards to be based on Minicorsy. 20 Italian torpedo-boats expected to arrive at Cannes on 22 to 24 for repairs and February.

(Agent prepared
by 330)



March 3, 1943.

O. C. R. Reports - CORSIKA

Period Covered - February 19 to March 4 inclusive.

INCIDENTS.

HQ of 7th Corps has returned to Ajaccio. Agent reports that he has reported new location of practically all HQs of Italian Groups in Corsica down to battalion HQs. (Feb. 20).

7th Corps apparently belongs to Cremona Division, and is under command of General Carbeni. General Masarelli commands Brigade of Royal Carabinieri.

6,000 Italian Alpine troops arrived since February 15 to reinforce occupation troops. 2 battalions (the 21st and 23rd) of the 21st Alpine Regiment are stationed NW of Nerge. They appear to have been detailed to guard the Nerge airfield. The 23rd is commanded by a Lieut. Colonel. Each battalion is composed of 800 men. The regimental HQ is still at Leghorn. (March 1 and 2).

The 7th battalion light machine gunners belongs to the Friuli Division and has its staff HQ at Cortes, the first company is at Francardo, the 2nd at Muracciole, the 3rd at Corte, the 4th at Pontealecia. These troops have on their collars rectangular red shields about 2 1/2 x 1/2 inches crossed by 3 white bars over a star. (March 2).

The 4th company of the 16th battalion artificer-engineers, numbering 200 men, is at BOCAONANO; their insignia is a rectangular shield on collar composed of 2 triangles, top triangle green with red base, bottom triangle black with red border. (March 3).

Over and above the troops already noted at Cargese, there is the 125th coastal battery. The commanding post of the 303rd coastal battery is at 8 kms south of Cargese. (March 3).

In the BASTIA district - the 3rd battalion of the 88th A.I. has its commanding post at Pietranera. The HQ of the 2nd battalion of this regiment is still at OLITTA. Each battalion is composed of between 1,200 and 1,500 men and each is commanded by a Lt. Colonel. (March 3).

The French s.s. OASIS with men and equipment for Italian troops in Corsica is reported to have been sunk by a submarine. (This boat was previously reported as being on the Bastia-Leghorn route). Another Italian transport was missed by torpedoes at the entrance of the port of Bastia. The German personnel of the 20th organization has arrived at Ajaccio.

-2-

Numerous Italian troops working withdrawn to Gardina.

The engineers (already reported) at Bessano are attached to the Cremona Division. (March 4).

One battalion Grenadiers posted on coast from Parata Point to Creek Chapel at Ajaccio, 10 men at Sanguinaires lighthouse, with commanding post in villa near Creek chapel. 2nd battalion Grenadiers, with commanding post at Pisciatello, are stationed at Northern entrances to Ajaccio on Moxavia to Chune roads. The 3rd battalion Grenadiers is at Ajaccio Bay. The Regimental commanding post of the Grenadiers is at Bastellioncel.

The coastal road of Pisciatello is guarded by the 44th mortar battalion attached to the Cremona Division (March 4).

Coastal defense and surveillance.

The Western coast is closely watched. The landing of equipment is impossible, the landing of agents possible (Feb. 21).

On February 25 an allied submarine landed men at point 3 kms near Ajaccio, and before submerging sank a wooden trawler by gunfire. Another trawler ran ashore. Two X-boats and 2 hydroplanes carrying torpedoes are searching for submarine. (Feb. 26).

East Coast apparently not mined, fishing boats sail around in daytime. No guards between Porto Vecchio to Forcella except 50 men of the 10th Bersaglieri from Corte and Aleria. All bridges and other works on the roads are mined. Bridges can carry not more than 8 tons.

Aviation.

On Borgo Cio field, on March 2, 8 planes, including 3 single-motor biplanes, one numbered 24; 3 twin-motored monoplanes, three of them numbered 19/3, 19/4 and 19/7. Very little air traffic between Lagnani and Borgo. At Hydroplane base at Ajaccio 3 single-motor planes and two flying boats carrying 2 - 30 kilo bombs, 800 noted on planes: 130/1, 130/2, and 130/3.

Allegation OMA activity.

Agent is awaiting arrival of team to take over contacts with combat groups from which he is to remain separate hereafter. Wisher to have a conference with Algerian delegates on board ship to discuss various important questions. It is possible to travel from Corsica to France with monthly cards and food ration cards only, but close surveillance is exercised at embarkation and disembarkation points.

Agent prepared.

March 1, 1944.

O.E.S. REPORT - SICILIA

Period covered - February 9 to February 10, 1944.

Coastal Defense and GARRISON

East Aleria and South Aleria Districts: The coastline between Baccin and Porto Vecchio is still dominated by the Italians, except at Bellelli. Aleria is still unoccupied, but occasionally by the large motorcycle patrols of the 10th Bersaglieri come to Aleria from Porto and make reconnaissances over the roads to Bellelli or Giampiccola or Solanara. M-boats and launches patrol the coast frequently. No arrests have taken place in the neighborhood, including one Umberto Rossi. There has been no change in effectives in the Pontelaccia/Mercatello district. At Bellelli there are 20 Blackshirts of the 30th Battalion. (Feb. 8).

South Aleria district: On the coastal road from Pisciottella to Porto Chiavari the beach south of Capitale tower down to the rocks in the sea is mined in the style of olive plantings, mines being 1 m. 50 from each other. At Fallacioli, where the road is near the coast there is a lookout post on the beach. Bridges over the road are guarded, barrages. (Feb. 16).

There is a trench 50 meters long, with 20 men and 2 machine guns south of Punta CORTICIO, further south there are 20 men and 2 sub-machine guns; south of Agosta beach 15 men in farmhouse. At Isabella Tower further south at cross-section there is a lookout post with 2 heavy machine guns, machine gun in haystack. Near beach at Acciaccandoli, 1 lookout post with machine guns and trench 200 meters long. Near Chiavari penitentiary there are 2 machine guns and trench 100 meters long. (Feb. 17).

All these posts are held by men of the 113th Battalion machine gunners. The 20th Legion of Blackshirts is at Sta. Mariesche, and has its depot at Pisa. (Feb. 17)

Promione district: At Portopalo there is a battery of the 181st heavy artillery with tractors, 3-105 mm guns and one large searchlight turned on the bay, plus one section of the 21st R.I. with 4 machine guns. They have orders to resist to the uttermost. The beach is guarded. At Serra di Ferro in the same district there is one company of 21st R.I., 3 guns of the 181st heavy artillery, 4-105 mm guns with tractors, lookout posts in NIGALONICA and BRANCHING towers, searchlights at Capabia.

REPTED 1745

Aleria and Southern Aleria Districts:

At Bastia there is the 5th company of the 1st regiment. There is a battalion of sappers at Ajaccio. At Bastia there is the HQ of the 21st Reg. of Infantry of the Corsica Division. There is a depot of gasoline in the barracks at Bastia and a munitions depot in the schoolhouse. 2 companies of sappers are lodged at Bastia. 1 company of the 21st R I is at Belvedere Campo Moro. One section of this battalion is at Tassu, one at Sartelli, connected by phone with Orezza. 8-120 mm guns at Belvedere Campo Moro (Feb. 8).

At Propriano there are the HQ and troops of the 3rd battalion of the 21st R I and one battery of 120 mm guns at the north of the town; 4-43 mm mortars at the Tower of Aglio and 4 others at Mardiccia. 2 double machine gun posts between Orezza and Mardiccia. 2 machine guns at Propriano lighthouse. Bridges in the neighborhood are guarded by machine guns, barbed wire, and men of the 3rd battalion 21st Reg; R.I. There is a W/T station at Campo Moro (Feb. 8).

The General in command at Petrate Bicchisane is General Bonelli. 2 machine guns belonging to the 107th light battalion machine gunners are at Calassia Pass and Calassia bridge on road Bicchisane-Bastia.

Coastguards at PORTO and CARGHSE now joined under command the battalion commander at VICO (Feb. 10)

HQ staff of 7th Corps left Ajaccio for Genoa February 9th (Feb. 11)

At Ajaccio, during the air raid alarm on February 13 three pursuit planes went up from Campo di Lore. Troops and gasoline have been moved inland. The Staff HQ of one brigade of the Friuli division is at Manticello. The Brigadier-General is at Ile Rousse, but will flee inland to Orezza in case of an alert.

The 44th company of W/T is lodged at Ajaccio. (Feb. 17)

Gasoline stocks in the Orezza and Grosseto districts are being increased. At Grosseto the 44th caterpillar tanks already reported are 3-ton tanks and belong to the 53rd Reg. of light tanks of the Corsica Division.

During the night of February 12/13 there was an alert in the Orezza-San-Marinese district. Infantry went up to San Giorgio Pass and machine gun cars went towards Ajaccio. The 7th Reg. Artillery belongs to the Corsica Division, but is spread all over Corsica. Its batteries include guns of various calibers. (Feb. 17)

The battery already reported as being at Portofino is reported to be the 1st group of the 7th Artillery of the 1st Army Division. The battery at Campo Nero includes some French 155 mm and some 75 mm guns. (Feb. 14)

AVIATION

At Campo di Loro airfield near Livorno a 1-engine plane arrived on February 11 with 10 aircraft officers.

SHIPPING

At Bastia, the S/S *ORISPI* (name as *LORENZO* in red) arrived on February 11, with supplies and one group of Italian artillery. According to a supply officer, supplies brought were sufficient for existence of Italian troops during 10 days (Feb. 15).

Boats leaving Bastia for Leghorn (see last report) hug the Italian coast from Pienhise to Leghorn.

During the last bombardment over Sardinia 1 Italian torpedo boat and one submarine took refuge in the Bay of Stenizza. (Feb. 12)

(Digest prepared
by SJC)

March 1, 1941

O.S.S. REPORTS - CERSICA

Period covered - January 31 to February 7th inclusive

EXECUTIVE

Alghero District. General Saul Mac, commanding the Cersica Division, is lodged at Villa Pietra, CAURE. HQ 1st Battalion 28th R.I. is at Casagliana. Bridge of Cersica north of Asse Guarded. 20th battalion motorized anti tank guns at Francorve is part of 3rd armored Division and consists of 24 light Fiat Ansaldo tanks, seven of them equipped with W/T. Insignia of this corps is pine cone over two crossed cannons and a small tank, all in red. 22 trucks with gasoline and other supplies attached to this unit, their insignia is white hawk (Jan. 31). All approaches to Caure are guarded. Asprete Fort in Cauro district armed with coastal battery plus four 75 mm AA guns. (Jan. 31). At San Giorgio Pass (Ajaccio-Cauro district) there are 60 men of the 90th battalion Blackshirts, and eight 90 mm guns with tractors. At Grosseto, same district, there are 22 caterpillar tanks with double machine guns and 12 cam. At Santa Mariasche, same district, there are 4 camps with 300 and 660 men respectively, the depots of the 140th and 3rd Regiments of infantry, trucks and motor cycles, 50 miles, pass is guarded by machine guns (Feb. 1).

The HQ of the 37th Reg; R.I. and one battalion is at AREGNO; HQ 2nd battalion same regiment is at CATERI, but 2nd battalion is at AREGNO. Entrances to villages in neighborhood guarded by barrages and troops. Each battalion has one company of 20th Battalion mortars, and each of these companies had 1 or 2 anti-tank 47 mm guns attached to it. 3rd battalion of 37th R.I. near BELGODIERE. HQ of 35th mountain artillery is at FELICETO, with 200 men, 6 trucks, tricycles, guns of 75 mm, 87 mm, and 117 mm. (Feb. 5).

At Levatoggio, there is one company 37th R.I.; 1st battery 1st group 35th mountain artillery is near Marcasso convent towards high road. NW of Cateri is another battery of same group, with 75 mm mountain guns; 45 mm at Calimiste expect to receive flame-throwers. At Nobile, 60 Blackshirts. At Speloncato 1 company engineers and 50 trucks. At Costa 1 company 37th R.I. At Orghetana there is 1 battery 75 mm guns on road to Costa. At Fontana there is 1 section infantry, another at Monticello (Feb. 5)

Alaria District. Another detachment of the 10th Bersaglieri and 100 men of the 60th Battalion Blackshirts are here. At Morabaglia 14 kms east of Ponteleccia there are 2 companies light tanks, with 150 men, 30 trucks, gasoline and equipment, all belonging to the

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32nd Armored Division.

Bastia District At VIVARIO there is the commanding post of the 35th Battalion Blackshirts and 7th Battery 35th mountain artillery (Feb;5).

Bastia District There are patrols near Revelata lighthouse, a lookout post and 15 mm. This district is guarded by one battalion of Blackshirts but principally by the 87th Reg. R.I. of the Friuli Division. One company of Blackshirts is at Galvi. (Feb;5).

On January 26/27 vessels ANGELI and FRANCESCO CRISPI landed about 3,000 Blackshirts, including a landing battalion, on the same date the French ss. OASIS unloaded coal and left with blackshirts drawn from all units in Corsica, for Leghorn (Feb.5).

St Florent (Bastia district) Two 90 mm and one 65 mm guns with searchlights manned by coastguards at St Florent. Officers of garrison at Hotel Belvedere North side of St Florent. Roads and bridges in neighborhood of St; Florent are guarded by barrages and troops with lookout towers. Beach opposite Oletta road is guarded by units of 1st battalion 88th R.I. 2 companies of 1st battalion 88th R.I. are camped alongside Oletta road between Mt; MEROUION and Mt. CHIOSEVESCOU. 1st coy; 88th mortar battalion of Friuli division in this district. At Oletta, there are the Reg; HQ of the 88th Reg; R.I. ,300 men 3 trucks, 20 motorcycles. At Oletta du Tada there is 1 coy 1st Battalion 88th R.I. (Feb;5)

Galvi, Ajaccio and Southern Corsican districts. The HQ of the 1st group of 35th mountain artillery is at CATERI, 1 battery at VATOGGLIO, one at ORCHATANA, one at SANTA REPARATA, one at CALVI, with guns situated near PISTRA MAJORA MADONE del LASSERA; 4 guns of 240 mm manned by 7th Regiment Artillery on left side of Mount Orto NE of LUMIO. At CALVI there are 3 French guns manned by 8th group coastguards. (Feb.5) In the 8th group coastguards at Calvi there are a number of men who have come from the Russian front. The 8th Reg; Artillery, the 79th and 80th Regiments of Infantry (R.I.) are in the Calvi district.

The 90th battalion of Blackshirts reported at Santa Mariesche and southern Corsica is part of the Calabrian Legion or Division, 800 men of this Legion are at BONIFACIO (Feb;5).

AVIATION

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AVIATION

At HORGO airfield on January 28th, the following arrived:
3 twin-engine monoplanes and one glider, coming from Corsica.

COASTAL DEFENSE AND SURVEILLANCE

Situation in Corsica reported to be tense, numerous sightings, coasts closely watched since 15th January. No boats allowed to leave ports or coast. (Jan. 31)

No change in situation on PORTO to GALERIA coastline already reported. This is still unguarded but patrols occasionally go towards the beaches inland. (Feb. 3).

Shoreline between CALVI and ILE ROUSSE and CALVI and Punta VERGIA still not occupied by Italians. Coast not guarded between BASTIA and BENVENITE CERVIONE except beach immediately (1 km 50) south of Bastia, where there are 2 machine guns and sometimes patrols (Feb. 3) Semaphore at ILE ROUSSE watched by 8th group of coastguards (Feb. 3). There are 4-77 mm guns 600 meters from Algajola (Feb. 3).

LOCAL SITUATION

Italians have ordered all French officers, including Corsicans, to return to France before the end of January (Jan. 31).

INFORMATION OF C.I.S. & ACTIVITY

Agent has made contact with local groups for whom he desires funds and material aid (Jan. 31).

Agent has found an agent in Leghorn, via Switzerland, and requests remittance Swiss francs and lire (Feb. 1).

MEMBER TARIFF

At GROSSETO PIGNOLA, there is a depot of 300 drums of 200 liters gasoline each (FEB. 2).

SHIPPING

The ex-Belgian s.s. GRANE unloaded 300 drums of gasoline & ambulances, 10 trucks and supplies at Ajaccio about February 4.

(Report prepared
by ACP)

February 24, 1941.

C.S.D. REPORTS - CORSICA

Period covered by reports - January 12 to January 22, inclusive

RECAPITULATES

One German armored division reported by reliable sources to be awaiting embarkation at Loughorn (Jan. 11).

Artillery material and tanks unloaded at Bastia. On January 21st, caterpillar tractors with anti-tank guns unloaded. Crews of guns belong to 32nd Reg. of Tanks, Italian Army. 20 caterpillars armed each with 2 machine guns 8 mm belonging to this unit are already here, 23 trucks of 32nd Tank Regiment unloaded here, more expected next week (Jan. 12).

At Bastia, 3rd company of 7th Light Battalion machine guns, plus 2nd company, and 43rd Battalion Blackshirts landing corps (Jan. 12). Barrages on main roads round Bastia, particularly on St. Florent and Olmeta roads. Punta Helfortino equipped with 80 mm. mortars and machine guns. (Jan. 12).

In Corsica there are at present the Friuli Division, composed of the 48th R.T. (probably meant for R.I.) at Bastia and St. Florent, the 87th R.I. (Infantry) at Calvi and Ile Rousse, the 75th Reg. Artillery - the Cremone Division, composed of the 22nd R.I. at Vico and Sagone, the 21st R.I. at Ajaccio, the 7th Reg. Artillery. There may be a third division in Corsica. (Jan. 17)

At Vico there are 2 companies of the 1st Battalion 2nd reg. infantry, Cremone Division. One section of this regiment and 4-75 mm. guns are at San Antonio Pass. (Jan. 16).

In the CORTE district the 10th Bersaglieri has been merged with units of the 11th Infantry and motorized units and has been attached temporarily to the 7th Corps. Roads and bridges in the vicinity of Corte are guarded by sections and machine gun posts. At Venaco there are the commanding post of the 2nd group 25th Mountain Artillery of the Friuli Division, the 6th and 9th batteries of 4-75 mm guns each, 42 draft mules. (Jan. 22).

At VICARIO there are 400 Blackshirts under the command of chief of the 43rd Blackshirts, 4th and 7th batteries of 2nd group of 25th mountain artillery; each with 4 detached guns, mortars, machine guns, and 17 motorcycles. The 7th light battery machine guns is at MUSSACIOLA; there are blackshirt groups at TATONE and VIVAZONE, guarding roads, bridges, tunnels etc. From tunnel at pass of Vivazone to Vecolana railroad not guarded (Jan. 23). The staff of the 107th battery of machine guns (motorized) of the Cremone Div. plus the 3rd company are at BOCAQUANO, with 17 guns, 22 motorcycles, 30 bicycles and 50,000 liters gasoline. The 5th company of the 107th battalion engineers are cutting a road through to BASTIA.

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from ESCAGNANO. Anti-tank guns and trucks of 32nd armored division reported to have landed at BASTIA 15 days ago, are now reported to be at FRANCO. 100 Blackshirts, machine guns and 37 mm. gun at Calacuccia.

COASTAL DEFENCE AND SURVEILLANCE

Coastal sector and Agriates desert between FOMALI lighthouse and Parajola tower not guarded (Jan.12)

NE of Ila Rousse only semaphore of Mortella is occupied by Italian marines. Sector from Bridge of CHIUNI to San Martino Pass unguarded. PIANA occupied by 2 officers, 60 men and 10 blackshirts. Beaches at ARONE patrolled irregularly by units from PIANA (Jan.16)

Guards, 3 stone barrages on Cargese road, 20 men and 2 machine guns, at San Martino Pass. Lookout post at COLOSINI 5 km from Piana, 5 km North of PIANA three barrages of stone walls, 12 men and 2 machine guns. No troops on coast between COLOSINI and PORTO. 160 men, and 20 blackshirts in PORTO (Jan.16)

Bridges and roads to PORTO guarded by barrages and sections. No A A guns or coast artillery. Route No 195 East of Evisa not guarded below San Antonio Pass (Jan.17). Road from PORTO to GALERIA not guarded nor shoreline either. Triple stone wall barrage at 300 meters outside Porto and same at entrance to Galeria. East of this sector left unguarded up to VERGIO Pass (Jan.17).

In Bastia district the Cap Corse sector is unoccupied North of the PARINOLE LINE (Jan.17)

AJACCIO district - At km 1.5 north of Ajaccio on North route there is a fort with French guns, manned by 78th group of artillery. At 2.1 km north route, 2 guns of 75 mm, marine, and one searchlight manned by Italian navy. At km. 2.2 on the same road there are barrages and carabinieri. At km. 2.5 there is a triple barrage, at 2.8 south of the north road there is one 90 mm marine gun manned by men of the 78th artillery. At km. 4.0 on the north road there is a triple barrage. At km 5.3 there is a battery between the road and the coast at Cap Scudo. At 6 km.150 north of the road there are 2 heavy machine gun posts, 2 more at 7 k 300, 2-90 mm guns at 8 km40. At 9 km 5 south of the road at the foot of the monument there are heavy machine guns and one section men. Unguarded triple barrage at 8 km55, 2 heavy machine guns at 9 k 55. Several unoccupied emplacements for machine guns at 9 km 55, several ditto at 10 km 5, and 10 k 70 on the north road. One lookout post in Parajola tower.

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AVIATION

At BORGIO airfield at 18 kilometers from BASTIA there are runways 12,000 meters. Italians are leveling the soil on this field in the direction of FACONA to increase its length to 2,000 meters towards the east. West of the field at 100 meters from the railroad there is a hangar 60x40 meters in size. There are no gasoline tanks. 100 drums of 150 liters gasoline each at N W of field, NE end of field impracticable owing to rains. 9 single-motor SAVOIA biplanes on field. No activity noted. Personnel composed of 300 Italians in tents at SW side of field, 2 officers and 20 men of German Aviation Corps in tents on the south side (January 13).

BOMBING TARGETS

Gasoline depots of 3,200,000 liters on the south side of the cemetery at Bastia. Munitions depot clearly visible in 2 quarries on road to Casa Vecchia about 600 meters from that locality.

SHIPPING

Reliable sources report that over 300,000 tons or 129 ships were armed at Marseille by Italians and sent to Italy (Jan. 12).

EXTENSION OF OSS ACTIVITY

Agent has affected liaison with France and is in contact with agent able to go to Switzerland and make contact with Dutch agents.

(digest prepared
by 3JC)

SECRET

January 25, 1943

Alciers

The attached is a summary of the more important items of intelligence received from our clandestine station in Corsica, known as Pearl Harbour, over the period from January 1st to January 10, 1943. Summaries covering the subsequent periods of the year will be made up to date and sent as rapidly as they can be prepared.

W.A.R.

O. S. S. REPORTS - CORSICA

Period covered by reports: January 1st to 10th, inclusive.

Effectives of Italian troops in occupation.

Corsica is occupied by 7th Army Corps from Florence, under the command of General Mondino; his general staff HQ is at the HOTEL ILE DE BEAUTE, Bastia. This corps is believed to be composed of 2 divisions, reinforced by detachments of coast-guard and Blackshirts.

General Humbert (French) had arms of 173rd B.H.C. destroyed on entrance of Italians, but coastal batteries have been handed over to them. (Jan. 1).

At Bastia the forts and artillery have been handed over intact to the Italians. The artillery included 2 -155 mm marine short guns, some marine 75 mm, 6 marine 47 mm, some 75 mm AA guns, 102 Hotchkiss machine guns, 257 sub-machine guns, 4,700 rifles. Bastia itself is occupied by the 2nd and 3rd Battalions of 88th Infantry; their regimental staff HQ is at the Rue Nouveau, opposite HOTEL IMPERIAL. Stone wall barrages guarded by sections and machine gun posts have been erected on main roads leading to Bastia and other important centers. At Bastia there is one battery of 75 mm facing the sea, east of the Ajaccio road at the S E angle of the cemetery, another at the castle to left near St. Florent road and Bur and a half kilometers from Bastia, and another battery at Port Le Croix, Bastia. (Jan. 9);

At Bastia there are also 2-20 mm; guns on the jett, of the old port, 3 on the great jett, 2 on cross section of the high road and Caron road outside Bastia, 4-20 mm; guns on Fort de Toga, French coastal batteries in good condition and manned by the Navy, 4-140 mm guns at Toga. 2-95 mm guns at foot of citadel, Bastia. (Jan. 10).

Entrance of port of Bastia entirely closed at night by a double net between St. Nicolas quay and north jett. West side open in daytime for traffic. (Jan. 10).

CORTI has been occupied by the 10th Regiment Berbaglieri, supported by the 2nd group of 35th mountain artillery, 50 Blackshirts, and various other units. The depot of arms and supplies has been handed over to the Italians.

All bridges, viaducts and tunnels on the CORTI-BASTIA-PORTOFINO

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line and roads are guarded by detachments amounting to one company. Units of the 10th Bersaglieri are guarding posts in the neighborhood of Corte. They are armed only with rifles. Their morale is said to be poor; they are tired of the war. On January 7 the effectives of the 10th Bersaglieri at Corte were increased by 33 trucks and 300 motorcycles. (Jan. 4).

From January 1st, the telephone and telegraph system in Corsica has been in the hands of the Italian Engineering Corps. The French officials and employees have been left at their posts.

Morale of the population.

Practically all the Corsican population is willing to fight against the occupation, but lacks leadership. There was rioting at Corte when the occupation took place. (Jan. 3).

Coastal Surveillance and Defence.

Best watched stretches on the EAST coast are those near Bastia and Porto Vecchia. On the WEST coast, the Gulf of Sagone and the environs of Ajaccio.

The coastline from Galeria to Cargese, including Porto, is guarded by various units including the 39th Battalion coastguards. At the West of Cargese there is a machine gun post. The beaches of Lunasivi and Cappicciola in the neighborhood of Cargese are defended by machine gun posts. Roads and bridges in the Cargese district are guarded. Cargese itself is protected by 3 stone walls manned by machine gun sections. There are no AA guns or batteries here.

South of the Gulf of Chiuni there are 2 machine gun posts with 15 men; North and South of the Gulf of Pera there are 2 machine gun posts with sections watching beach.

Defending objectives.

(Jan. 7) On the Corte-Ajaccio South road, between Km 2, 200 and Km. 2, 400 there is a gasoline depot of 120,000 liters. About Km. 2, 400 there is a depot of food supplies and hand grenades in a large flour mill. Between Km. 4, 500 and 4, 800 there is a munitions depot.

Extension OSS activity.

Agent reports (Jan. 3) that he has found a liaison with France and Switzerland and is waiting instructions.

(digest prepared
by SIO)

Declassified and Approved For Release 2013/09/24 : CIA-RDP13X00001R000100330002-6



Declassified and Approved For Release 2013/09/24 : CIA-RDP13X00001R000100330002-6

CONTENTS of Packet No.104 - addressed to Col. W.J.DonovanMarch 26th, 1943.

- ✓ 1. Envelope addressed to Lieut. H.W.Sadler USNR, Navy Department.
- ✓ 2. Envelope addressed to Mr. Earl Brennan.
- ✓ 3. Envelope addressed "For Colonel R. Pacciardi".
- ✓ 4. Envelope containing the following:-
 - a. Dossier of reports from Polish source - i. Army
21.1.43. ii. Police - Oran
iii. General population
iv. Political, propaganda etc.
 - b. From Polish source - Situation in Oran - dated 24.1.43.
 - gjs ✓ c. Dated March 16, 1943 - notes on conferences with representatives
of the Railway Workers' Union.
 - gjs ✓ d. Note to Mr. A.J.Goldberg from Mr. Van Arkel - March 16, 1943.
re above.
 - gjs ✓ e. Notes on conference with representatives of the Union of Post
Office employees. March 14, 1943.
 - ✓ f. Note to Colonel Rehm from Mr. Van Arkel, March 12, 1943.
 - gjs ✓ g. Booklet - La Charte du Travail.
 - gjs ✓ h. "La question industrielle" - "Domages causes par les bombardements" -
"Etat d'esprit apres les bombardements". - undated.
 - ✓ i. Copies of reports sent to G-2.
 - ✓ j. Dated March 16, 1943 - S.I. network
 - ✓ k. Dated March 2, 1943 - re German or Italian material in Spanish
Morocco or arriving there.
 - gjs ✓ l. Report on Political situation in France before the events of
Nov.6th and 11th, 1942.
 - ✓ m. Spanish German Intelligence Services in French N.Africa. - undated.
 - ✓ n. O.S.S. Reports, Corsica, France - March 15th, 1943.

b. Police Organization in Algeria - report and plan.

gjs p. Memo to Mr. Goldberg from Mr. Van Arkel, March 10, 1943
enclosing reports on various interviews.

4/26/43

Colonel Huntington *EH*

Mr. Shephardson *WJ* APR 30

Lt. Comdr. Halliwell

Mr. Shapir *WJ*

SI North African Desk

*ADP 91 Ave
to Division
403*

SO North African Operations
Officer

One page letter being written
For your information and
return.

WJD

Director's Office

(9:04)

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO: Mrs. O'Donnell
FROM: Edwin J. Putzell, Jr.
SUBJECT: File of "W.A. Eddy VIII"

DATE: April 20, 1942

In accordance with Major Doering's request, we ask that you forward the attached reports of Colonel Eddy to the following for their information:

General Magruder — 4/20 - 28. 4/26.
Colonel Huntington
Mr. Shepardson
Lt. Commander Halliwell
Mr. Shapiro
Mr. Oechsner
SI North African Desk
SO North African Area Operations Officer

Major Doering would like to have you keep a record of those to whom you send this folder.

EJP Jr.
E.J.P., Jr.

Foliot source

Si la France veut redevenir une grande puissance mondiale et jouer son rôle au moment du règlement de la paix, il importe qu'elle prenne part à la lutte aux côtés des alliés avec une armée puissante et qui soit un des éléments principaux de la victoire.

C'est seulement en Afrique et dans les territoires libérés que la France peut recruter les troupes pouvant constituer cette armée.

L'armée de l'armistice, en Afrique du Nord, comprenait environ 100.000 hommes, mais cette armée ne dispose pas d'un matériel moderne; son instruction laisse à désirer, son moral n'est pas exalté et ses cadres actuels sont loin d'être à la hauteur de leur tâche.

Il convient tout de suite de parler de cette question des cadres qui conditionne toutes les autres.

a) Le gouvernement de Vichy a eu soin d'éliminer de l'armée par des lois d'exception anticonstitutionnelles tous les cadres qui lui paraissaient hostiles à la collaboration franco-allemande.

b) C'est ainsi qu'il a créé la position dite : Congé d'activité qui lui a permis sans même prendre l'avis des chefs hiérarchiques de placer en congé d'activité 42 généraux, le 1er Janvier 1942 et par la suite un nombre important d'officiers de tous grades.

En outre par une déduction exagérée des limites d'âge il a pu mettre à la retraite un nombre important d'officiers et les remplacer par des officiers dévoués à la collaboration. Ceux-ci étaient d'autant plus attachés au gouvernement de Vichy qu'ils lui devaient place, honneurs, avancement.

On a fait ainsi arriver à des postes élevés des officiers souvent incapables et qui ne seraient jamais parvenus à ces grades si on avait tenu compte que de leur seul mérite.

Une première mesure s'impose donc tant du point de vue moral que du point de vue technique: abroger les lois faites par Vichy sous la pression allemande et qui ont eu pour but de créer des congés d'activité et d'abaisser les limites d'âge.

On pourra ainsi recouvrer un nombre important d'officiers, tous favorables à la cause alliée et qui seront particulièrement précieux à notre armée, tant en raison de leur expérience que de leurs idées anti allemandes; ils seront d'autre part d'autant plus attachés au général de Gaulle qu'ils lui devront de reprendre leur place au combat.

b) Les cadres de l'Armée de l'Afrique du Nord (officiers et s/officiers) n'ont en général pas fait la dernière guerre, car beaucoup sont restés sur le front tunisien en 1940. Ils ont donc besoin d'être sérieusement instruits, ne disposant pas de matériel moderne, on a continué dans beaucoup de garnisons à conduire l'instruction comme en 1939. On a surtout fait du rang serré, de la parade et des défilés.

c) Tous ceux qui ont commandé des troupes indigènes au feu seront d'accord avec moi pour affirmer que dans le combat les unités indigènes ne valent que par leur cadre français. Bien encadrés les tirailleurs sont certainement égaux sinon supérieurs aux meilleurs soldats français. Au contraire avec des cadres moins expérimentés ou insuffisants, ils sont susceptibles de toutes les fautes.

d) Cette question des cadres est donc primordiale; on n'aura jamais trop de cadres pour les unités indigènes. C'est une raison de plus pour appeler à l'activité les officiers qui ont été éliminés de l'armée par Vichy pour des raisons politiques.

e) Il faut avoir dans les unités indigènes des français en nombre suffisant. Les spécialistes, les secrétaires etc... doivent être français. Il est donc urgent de supprimer les camps de jeunesse et d'intégrer dans les régiments les jeunes français d'Algérie comme par le passé.

f) A tous ces français il faut inspirer l'esprit combattant.

Depuis la mort du général Huntiger, le gouvernement de Vichy a fait dans l'armée, par l'intermédiaire de certains chefs, une propagande anti-alliés et pro allemande. Les affaires de Syrie et de Madagascar ont été présentées à nos cadres comme ayant pour but de nous enlever notre empire colonial. Encore aujourd'hui on essaye ~~encore~~ de faire croire à bien des Français que les Alliés ne sont pas sincères.

Il importe que des chefs absolument sûrs relèvent le moral de nos cadres et leur montrent que seule la victoire des Alliés peut permettre à la France de retrouver avec son indépendance ses frontières métropolitaines et son empire colonial.

Tlemcen le 21/I/43
source: Général P.

Paul

Rapport de police sur la situation dans la région d'ORAN ville.

Préambule .-

L'événement le plus marquant de la période écoulée est certainement la conférence interalliée d'ANNA au cours de laquelle les chefs responsables des nations unies et leurs Etats-Majors ont mis au point les prochaines grandes offensives destinées à hâter la défaite de l'axe.

Les déclarations très nettes de Mrs Roosevelt et Winston Churchill ont été accueillies avec une entière satisfaction. Celle surtout spécifiant que les nations alliées mèneraient le combat jusqu'à la capitulation sans condition des allemands et italiens n'est pas passé inaperçue.

Au point de vue strictement français on a pu enregistrer une certaine détente à la suite de l'entrevue des généraux Girard et De Gaulle. Les extrémistes de droite mis à part, la grande majorité de nos concitoyens souhaitent l'accord qui vient d'intervenir entre le haut commissaire de l'Afrique du Nord et le chef de la France combattante.

Cette majorité est heureuse de savoir qu'au point de vue conduite des opérations militaires l'entente a été réalisée et que les troupes françaises qui se battent serviront le même drapeau et obéiront à des officiers mis sous le même commandement.

Par la suite le voyage à Alger du général Catroux, ses déclarations à la Presse sont venus confirmer les espérances ouvertes à ce sujet. On a également beaucoup parlé du voyage de M. Churchill en Turquie. On rend hommage à l'activité infatigable du Premier ministre et l'on pense que cette activité sera récompensée d'ici peu par des résultats tangibles.

Les uns n'hésitent pas à affirmer que le troisième front sera ouvert par la Turquie appuyée par les troupes alliées. Sur ce point, évidemment les commentaires vont leur train. Par ailleurs on suit avec tristesse les événements qui se déroulent dans la métropole. Les arrestations massives de nos compatriotes par la Gestapo dans toutes les grandes villes françaises et notamment à Marseille, Toulon et Lyon ont soulevé l'indignation de tous les français. On plaint les malheureuses familles habitant les vieux quartiers de Marseille obligées d'évacuer en hâte leur demeure et l'on commence à comprendre dans certains milieux, le rôle ignoble joué par des individus tarés représentant une infime minorité.

Beaucoup de nos concitoyens qui s'étaient laissés prendre à la politique de collaboration à outrance préconisée par le P.F.F. reconnaissent à présent qu'ils avaient été trompés. Par des traitres à la solde de Hitler. Ils ne nient plus que leur bonne foi avait été surprise par les discours enflammés des militants P.F.F. qui sous couvert de patriotisme et par une propagande intensive bien organisée depuis l'armistice, faisaient le jeu de nos ennemis.

Aussi à Oran notamment on presque tous les chefs S.O.L et légionnaires marquants avaient été choisis parmi les militants les plus actifs du P.F.F. on a accueilli, sans regret, la décision du général Girard dissolvant les S.O.L et ramenant la légion à son rôle de groupement d'anciens combattants.

La nomination de Monsieur Peyrouton au Gouvernement général de l'Algérie avait d'abord été accueillie avec une certaine appréhension. On reconnaissait en lui un chef éminent qui avait déjà fait ses preuves, mais à droite comme à gauche on craignait sa sévérité. Pour bien dire, on avait surtout peur de lui voir faire une politique partisane.

Le récent discours radiodiffusé du Gouverneur général a tranquilisé les uns et les autres. On a compris qu'en plein accord avec le général Giraud, M. Peyrouton avait pour tâche de réaliser un programme d'union de travail et de paix sociale.

Il est encore trop tôt pour connaître les réactions de la foule musulmane à laquelle s'adressait plus spécialement le Gouverneur général, mais il est certain que cette population à laquelle rien n'échappe et qui est travaillée plus que jamais par les émissions radiophoniques étrangères comprendra qu'il est de son devoir et de son intérêt de servir et d'obéir.

Les réformes envisagées seront certes bien accueillies par cette population car toutes ces réformes étaient souhaitées depuis longtemps. Je ne manquerai pas de faire suivre cette question de très près et de vous faire part à brève échéance, des commentaires entendus.

La situation militaire n'est pas perdue de vue. Les succès des armées russes font l'objet de toutes les conversations; il y a longtemps que les discours pessimistes de Goebbels ou de Goering sur le soi-disant péril "bolcheviste" ne trompent plus personne. On se réjouit franchement des succès de nos alliés.

On se réjouit également des succès de la huitième armée britannique en Tripolitaine et l'on fait confiance aux troupes du général Montgomery.

On est inquiet, par contre, de l'avance allemande dans le sud Tunisien; l'on se demande si les troupes alliées réussiront à arrêter, sans trop de pertes, les chars lourds ennemis. Certains pensent que ces soldats américains manquent d'entraînement et il faut reconnaître que les britanniques ont remonté considérablement dans l'esprit de nos compatriotes.

A ce sujet, et le fait mérite d'être signalé, à Oran où l'on sait que l'atmosphère de Mers el Kebir un froid persistait entre la population et nos alliés, un accueil cordial, sympathique, même a été réservé aux musiciens de la "Royal marine" qui ont donné un concert le 20 courant place d'Armes. Il faut peut-être regretter que l'endroit où a été donné ce concert se trouve trop à proximité du quartier israélite, car les nombreux auditeurs présents se composaient en grande partie de la population de ce quartier et bien certainement leur seule présence avait suffi pour éloigner l'autre partie de la population. Quoiqu'il en soit, aucun incident n'a troublé cette manifestation.

On plaint les populations des agglomérations algériennes et françaises soumises aux bombardements aériens. De ce côté on pense qu'Oran est privilégiée. Les bruits les plus divers circulent à ce sujet. Les uns disent que les Allemands ménagent la ville parce qu'elle abrite de nombreux ressortissants espagnols. Les dirigeants nazis veulent donner ainsi un gage d'amitié au général Franco. Les autres, plus nombreux, n'hésitent pas à affirmer que l'aviation allemande ne peut venir facilement à Oran qui est située trop loin des aéroports dont elle dispose.

Enfin la question du ravitaillement, toujours d'actualité, soulève de nombreuses polémiques. Elle sera traitée au cours de ce rapport dans un chapitre spécial.

CHAPITRE I

~~CONFIDENTIEL~~Aperçu d'ensemble sur l'état d'esprit des populations

a) Française.-

Il ne fait aucun doute que l'état d'esprit de la population française à Oran ne soit travaillé sérieusement et sourdement par quelques propagandistes actifs de l'ancien parti P.P.F. Toutes les nouvelles sont dénaturées. Actuellement on agite dans certains milieux le péril communiste. Les postes français sont écoutés religieusement et les mots d'ordre du S.O.L. et de la Légion sont répandus rapidement. A mon avis il est temps de sévir, sans haine mais sans hésitation si l'on veut éviter un désaccord plus profond entre certaines catégories de citoyens, et si l'on veut que ceux qui sont appelés partent sans arrière pensée.

Même dans les milieux P.P.F. on ne comprend pas la mansuétude des Pouvoirs Publics. Des militants très connus et influents de ce parti s'étonnent de n'avoir pas été inquiétés jusqu'à ce jour. Il ne faut pas croire que leurs sentiments aient changé. Ils sont restés collaborationnistes à outrance et partisans acharnés de l'alliance avec l'Allemagne. Leur seul chef est Doriot. Tant qu'ils seront libres, ils abuseront de cette liberté. En ville on rencontre tous les jours des officiers et des s/officiers de réserve qui se sont autrefois signalés par leur activité pro allemande. Tout le monde connaît leurs attaches avec le P.P.F. On se demande avec quelque raison, quels sont les sentiments vrais de ces gens là et quelle sera leur attitude au feu. A noter qu'on s'étonne également de voir un certain nombre de ces officiers et s/officiers commerçants établis à Oran, actuellement mobilisés, vaquer la plus grande partie de la journée à leurs occupations commerciales. La mobilisation leur a, somme toute, apportée jusqu'à présent, un avantage pécuniaire indéniable. On fait d'ailleurs remarquer que les choses se sont passées de la même façon en 1939/1940.

Il ne fait aucun doute pour personne que les P.P.F., les anciens S.O.L. comme presque tous les chefs actuels de la L.F.O ne suivent le général Giraud que contraints et forcés.

Il existait rue d'Arzew un centre de propagande de la Révolution Nationale. Peu après l'arrivée des Alliés ce centre de propagande cessa toute activité. Après l'arrestation des personnalités du groupement Collaboration France Allemagne, de délégués à la Propagande et l'envoi dans un camp de séjour surveillé de M. Giraud, délégué adjoint à la propagande, relâché depuis, le portrait même du maréchal Pétain avait été enlevé de la vitrine. Les livres disparurent et il semblait que les anciens "Collaborateurs" avaient enfin définitivement compris qu'ils devaient se faire oublier.

Au début des ce mois le local fut ouvert à nouveau, cette fois il appartenait au groupement des "Anciens Cols Bleus" présidé par M. Ducros, industriel, adjoint au Maire. Le portrait du Maréchal a été remis à sa place habituelle, il occupe une vitrine toute entière; plus bas on peut voir la photographie de l'Amiral Darlan. A l'intérieur on vend des livres de propagande de la Révolution Nationale. Sous couvert du "Amicale des Anciens Cols Bleus" on a tout simplement continué l'œuvre d'entrevoir. Les apparences sont toutefois sauvegardées. De plus, une affiche indique que les photographies et les livres sont vendus au profit des œuvres sociales de la Marine. Le S.O.L. compte donc de son côté officielle l'opération. A noter que cette fois, dans les "Anciens Cols Bleus" on vend également des livres de propagande de la Révolution Nationale.

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A noter également qu'il semble que l'on ait eu grand soin d'oublier de mettre, en vitrine, à côté du maréchal et de l'Amiral, le portrait du général Giraud ou celui d'un chef allié.

A côté de tout cela, le peuple, les ouvriers, une grande quantité de fonctionnaires se sont ralliés franchement au général Giraud et le suivront jusqu'à la victoire. Certains n'hésitent pas à déclarer qu'ils font abstraction de tous sentiments politiques. Ils demandent simplement que justice soit rendue à tous et que l'ordre soit maintenu envers et contre tous.

Le "Gaullisme" a gagné du terrain. On rend hommage aux troupes françaises des forces combattantes et surtout on ne cache pas un certain sentiment de fierté du fait que des Français ont partagé sur mer, sur terre, dans les airs les succès remportés sur tous les théâtres d'opérations par les anglais et les américains. J'ai dit dans mes précédents rapports que les émissions radiophoniques de Londres étaient écoutées et suivies; je dois dire que les émissions radiophoniques de "Radio France" obtiennent un succès grandissant. Ces émissions sont bien faites pour entretenir le moral de nos populations et combattre les effets nocifs de la propagande du Reich. Il serait à souhaiter qu'en raison du brouillage qui se fait à présent sur l'émission d'Alger, que Radio Oran transmette de 18h à 21h30 le programme de "Radio-France".

Par ailleurs il faut également signaler que les rapports les plus amicaux et les plus confiants s'établissent entre les troupes alliées, les troupes françaises et la population.

Les détachements français qui sont partis pour le Front ont été acclamés avec enthousiasme par la population. Les soldats ont quitté Oran en chantant et en criant "Vive la France". Des inscriptions avaient été faites à la craie sur les wagons: On pouvait lire "A Berlin via Rome".

Une foule toujours plus dense suit les arrivées des convois et admire la qualité ainsi que la quantité du matériel débarqué. D'autre part on rend hommage aux sentiments profondément humains des Américains. Les enfants des écoles bénéficient à tour de rôle des gentillesse de nos alliés; des distributions de lait ont été faites dans les écoles. Des vivres ont été distribués aux bureaux de bienfaisance; de nombreux sans-travail ont été occupés. Des familles entières bénéficient de la reprise de l'activité commerciale et industrielle apportée par la seule présence des troupes alliées sur notre territoire.

Il est bien évident que l'état d'esprit de la population française est fonction de ces avantages. Il serait excellent si des esprits chagrins ne mettaient tout en oeuvre pour apporter le doute et troubler les consciences.

b) ~~ESPAGNOLS~~

Les ressortissants espagnols ne cachent pas leur satisfaction des succès locaux remportés par les troupes de l'axe en Tunisie. Ils espèrent même en l'arrivée des troupes allemandes et italiennes à Oran. Bien entendu les Allemands et Italiens laissés en liberté partagent cet espoir. Mais pour l'instant ces derniers n'osent pas trop exprimer leurs pensées tant ils craignent d'être envoyés dans un camp de concentration. Les espagnols parlent à nouveau du nouveau du retour de l'Oranie à l'Espagne. On peut être assuré que tous ces étrangers guettent une défaillance des alliés et s'apprêtent au besoin à en profiter immédiatement.

Les autres étrangers et les réfugiés espagnols observent, en général, une attitude rationnelle correcte. Ils n'ont pas été

c) Israélites :

Cette population a accueilli avec joie la décision du général Giraud de lui rendre la jouissance de ses biens.

D'un autre côté, les Israélites anciens fonctionnaires qui ont été relevés de leurs fonctions font remarquer que pour eux rien n'a été fait et que pourtant de tous les Israélites ce sont les plus malheureux. Beaucoup en effet vivent de la charité de leurs coreligionnaires ou se sont trouvés dans l'obligation d'ouvrir de petits commerces plus ou moins lucratifs.

Il faut également signaler que nombreux sont les Israélites qui hésitent à s'engager dans les corps francs ou dans une unité combattante de crainte d'être faits prisonniers.

Quoi qu'il en soit, toute cette population suit attentivement les nouvelles de la guerre et les fluctuations politiques. Elle s'efforce d'intéresser à son sort tous ceux qui possèdent, par leur situation, une influence quelconque sur la suite des événements. Elle commerce avec les troupes alliées et les grossistes augmentent leur fortune.

Etat d'esprit satisfaisant.

d) Musulmans :

Il m'avait été rapporté qu'une propagande intense serait faite actuellement par les Allemands au moyen surtout de leurs émissions radiophoniques en langue arabe auprès des populations musulmanes pour désagréger le moral et obtenir la désertion des soldats. Des promesses d'indépendance politique et des attributions d'emplois auraient été présentées.

Pour l'instant je ne crois pas que cette propagande ait obtenu le succès escompté. La population indigène dans son ensemble reste fidèle et confiante. Je suis certain que le programme de construction dessiné par l'ambassadeur de France gouverneur général de l'Algérie au cours de son allocution du 22 courant aura une répercussion bienfaisante sur l'état d'esprit de cette population.

Il faut reconnaître que les indigènes sont encore les moins favorisés et que certains d'entre eux ont une situation très difficile.

Depuis quelque temps les habitants des douars viennent à Oran acheter du pain. Le service des fraudes est intervenu fréquemment. Les Arabes arrêtés sont en général trouvés porteurs de 10 à 12 kilogs de pain. Ils affirment qu'ils ont faim et que le pain est destiné à la nourriture des membres de leur famille. Ils déclarent que la quantité de blé qui leur est alloué est nettement insuffisante.

Je crois qu'une enquête sérieuse devrait être faite sur place. A mon avis le blé est donné en partie aux volailles; c'est là l'unique raison des achats massifs de pain.

Il n'en reste pas moins que cette façon de faire nuit au bon renom de la France. Nos alliés reçoivent les doléances; ils ne cherchent pas à approfondir les causes.

L'annonce des augmentations de soldes aux officiers indigènes a évidemment été bien accueillie.

En résumé, il faut à tout prix organiser des conférences, augmenter les émissions radiophoniques en langue arabe, surveiller attentivement cette population loyale et disciplinée capable des plus grands sacrifices mais impressionnable à l'excès.

CHAPITRE II

Activités politiques :-I) Partis nationaux :

a) P.S.F. (Parti Social Français). - Les anciens militants et les membres du P.S.F. ne manifeste aucune activité politique. Dans l'ensemble ils se montrent satisfaits de la tournure des événements et ceux qui sont mobilisés partent avec confiance.

b) P.P.F. (Parti Populaire Français) .- Les simples adhérents au groupement ont peur et s'efforcent de se faire oublier, surtout après les révélations faites par la presse relatives aux agissements criminels de P.P.F. parachutistes. Mais ainsi que je l'indique par ailleurs les militants actifs sont des plus dangereux. Ils suivent attentivement les émissions de la radio française et sont, il n'en faut pas douter, tout disposés à suivre les mots d'ordre de Doriot ou de Darnand.

On peut être certain que toutes les nouvelles pessimistes qui sont diffusées sous le manteau et qui tentent de troubler les consciences et à détruire la confiance prennent leur source dans ces milieux. Ce sont des irréductibles partisans résolus de la paix et de la collaboration avec l'Allemagne. A leur égard on ne doit pas marquer de mansuétude; ce serait, à mon avis, faire preuve de faiblesse.

c) Ex Front Populaire :

Les partis républicains qui avaient adhéré au Front Populaire sont évidemment les partisans les plus résolus de la politique actuelle. Evidemment les anciens chefs espéraient un retour immédiat aux institutions d'avant guerre et pensaient qu'un gouvernement républicain serait constitué à Alger. Les plus avertis ont compris que le moment des luttes politiques n'était pas arrivé et ils font confiance au général Giraud pour mener à bien les destinées de l'empire.

D'ailleurs les déclarations de M. l'Ambassadeur Gouverneur Général de l'Algérie affirmant sa volonté de gouverner avec le concours des délégués financiers ont satisfaits ceux que les luttes partisans d'autrefois avaient profondément déçus. D'autre part ces mêmes militants reconnaissent volontiers que la censure est devenue moins sévère. Sur ce point, notamment, ils ne cachent pas leur satisfaction.

Parti Communiste .- La déclaration faite à la Presse par les députés communistes remis en liberté par ordre de M. le Haut Commissaire a été diversement commentée. On veut espérer que ces militants comprendront que leur devoir est de soutenir loyalement les chefs actuels de l'Afrique du Nord dans leur œuvre de libération de notre pays. On ne comprendrait pas, et j'exprime ici l'opinion unanime des personnalités de droite ou de gauche qui se sont réunies, que ces militants profitent de la faveur qui vient de leur être accordée pour gêner l'action gouvernementale.

2) Autres partis .- Il n'est rapporté au moment même de la rédaction de ce rapport que le nommé Sadoun, ancien instituteur, ferait actuellement une intense propagande.

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CHAPITRE III

Activités syndicales et professionnelles.1) Ex C.G.T. Aucune activité2) Syndicats professionnels .- Continuent leur activité normale.

Il m'a été rapporté que le syndicat des cheminots avait renouvelé les membres de son Comité. Tous les anciens dirigeants auraient été évincés.

3) Autres tendances: Rien à signaler.

Organisations patronales: N'ont marqué aucune activité au cours de la période écoulée.

Conflits sociaux : Néant.

SITUATION GENERALE .- Les matières premières font toujours défaut. Les industries locales souffrent de cet état de choses. Les pièces de rechange deviennent introuvables.

Le bâtiment est presque complètement arrêté.

Par contre on signale une plus grande activité chez les liquoristes et les entrepreneurs de transport qui travaillent presque tous pour les autorités américaines.

Marché du travail : La situation s'est nettement améliorée. Partout il a fallu remplacer les mobilisés. Les administrations recrutent des auxiliaires, hommes et femmes. Les chefs de famille travaillant soit pour les industries de guerre françaises, soit pour les Alliés. On peut dire que l'ouvrier qui actuellement ne travaille pas ne cherche pas à s'employer.

En exécution des instructions récentes des services s'emploient à dépister les récalcitrants qui sont verbalisés et signalés à l'office régional du travail.

Commerce : Il est évident que le commerce local connaît une activité marquée depuis Janvier 1943. Certaines branches sont évidemment plus favorisées que d'autres du fait du remplacement possible des marchandises enlevées.

Industrie : Manque de matières premières. Beaucoup de petits ateliers travaillaient pour la Défense nationale et sont approvisionnés par les arsenaux.

Les usines automobiles telles que Panhard Levassor, Benoit, Berliet, s'efforcent dans la mesure du possible de contenter leur clientèle.

De nombreux camions et camionnettes ont étéquisitionnés par l'armée française.

Les pneus font défaut; on pense que d'ici peu des commandes pourront être passées avec nos alliés.

A ce sujet on souhaiterait qu'un Comité composé de techniciens compétents soit chargé de présenter nos besoins industriels à nos alliés.

Agriculture : Le climat semble favorable. Les récoltes s'améliorent. Le main-d'œuvre qui manque sera mise à la disposition des usines. Les propriétaires s'efforcent de faire travailler leurs terres.

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Ravitaillement : les légumes ne manquent pas. Seuls les apports de viande sont insuffisants mais la population dans son ensemble comprend que le ravitaillement des troupes doit passer au premier plan.

Les rations de café ont été augmentées à la grande satisfaction du public. Le fromage, le sucre, l'huile ont été distribués en temps utile. Sur ce point les ménagères se montrent satisfaites.

Des apports de poisson venus du Maroc sont venus compensés, dans une faible mesure, le manque de viande. On souhaiterait que les pêcheurs de la côte reçoivent le carburant nécessaire et soient autorisés, dans une certaine mesure, à reprendre leur activité personnelle.

Bien entendu le service compétent du ravitaillement est toujours très critiqué mais là aussi il faut voir la main de nos ennemis. C'est là un terrain propice à leur champ d'action et il ne manque pas d'en profiter.

CHAPITRE IV

a) Légion française des combattants : La récente décision de monsieur le Haut Commissaire en Afrique du Nord de dissoudre les S.O.L. et de ramener la Légion française des combattants à son rôle de groupement d'entraide était, il faut le dire, attendu par les Chefs mêmes de ce groupement.

Depuis longtemps ils avaient eux-mêmes compris qu'ils avaient, sous la force des événements, dépassés de beaucoup, le rôle qui leur avait été assigné. L'esprit du Maréchal avait été faussé par quelques individus qui avaient enfin trouvé le moyen de se mettre en avant. Le sectarisme avait fait place à l'esprit de concorde et d'union qui devait présider ce rassemblement national. De véritables anciens combattants s'étaient vus refuser l'entrée au groupement ou en avaient été exclus sans aucune explication. Par ailleurs, nombreux sont les anciens combattants appartenant à toutes les classes de la Société qui avaient adhéré dans le seul but de conserver leur emploi dans l'administration, de plaire à leurs employeurs, de ne pas avoir d'histoires avec leurs amis ou de ne pas paraître suspects au point de vue national.

Ainsi que je l'avais déjà signalé dans mon précédent rapport, l'indifférence avait déjà fait place à l'enthousiasme du début. Aujourd'hui, on peut dire que la L.O.F. ne représente plus aucune force morale. Seuls quelques uns de ses membres les plus actifs portent encore, ostensiblement, l'insigne du groupement.

b) Mouvements de jeunesse et associations diverses :

Peu importants. La L.O.F. s'efforce de retenir les cadets et les cadettes. Elle s'est employée auprès des autorités américaines pour obtenir du lait qu'elle a distribué aux jeunes gens et aux jeunes filles. Ces distributions ont d'ailleurs été vivement critiquées par les autres groupements de jeunesse qui ont fait ressortir que les bénéficiaires de ces largesses fréquentaient les écoles et profitaient de ce, au même titre que leurs camarades des avantages accordés aux collégiés.

Le mouvement des jeunes femmes connaît lui aussi un temps d'arrêt. C'est là un fait qui ne doit pas être considéré comme une défaite. Les jeunes femmes ont encore beaucoup à faire pour se faire connaître et pour se faire respecter.

Il serait opportun de reprendre en mains l'éducation morale et sportive de la jeunesse appelée à jouer un rôle décisif dans les combats à venir.

c) Mouvements culturels (Activité réduite). La aussi un effort doit être tenté.

d) Action juive : S'exerce surtout auprès des pouvoirs publics dans le but d'obtenir le retrait des mesures prises contre les juifs et définies dans le statut des israélites.

Il semble que dans l'ensemble cette population soit satisfaite des résultats déjà obtenus. Elle souhaiterait à présent qu'une révision soit faite en faveur des fonctionnaires relevés de leurs fonctions par application de la loi sur le statut des juifs. Elle demande que les docteurs soient de nouveau autorisés à exercer.

A ce sujet, je me permets d'appeler l'attention de l'autorité supérieure sur le fait que de nombreux docteurs sont mobilisés. De nombreux médecins israélites ont contracté un engagement dans les Corps Francs. La population civile se trouve un peu abandonnée. Il serait peut-être opportun d'autoriser les docteurs juifs à donner leurs soins à leurs coreligionnaires si l'on ne veut pas prendre une mesure générale.

CHAPITRE V

Propagandes diverses

a) Communiste : Le parti communiste a intensifié sa propagande au cours du mois écoulé. De nombreux tracts ont été soit placardés, soit distribués.

Ces tracts préconisent : la mise en liberté des militaires communistes actuellement astreints au camp de concentration, la lutte de tous les français dans la lutte contre la dictature. Il est possible qu'après le geste de clémence récemment accordé par le général Giraud aux députés communistes internés dans les camps de l'Afrique du Nord, cette propagande cesse complètement.

b) Gaullisme : Les partisans du général de Gaulle souhaitent que les accords d'armistice se réalisent d'une façon plus concrète sur le plan politique. Ils pensent que bien des difficultés peuvent être aplanies et font confiance au général Giraud pour réaliser l'union totale des Français qui se battent. Ils souhaiteraient que les photographies des généraux Giraud et de Gaulle soient un peu plus répandues; qu'un grand journal hebdomadaire de la France combattante soit créé en Afrique du Nord. Cet hebdomadaire aurait pour but de diriger l'état d'esprit de nos concitoyens et d'entretenir leur moral par le récit des exploits des combattants français et alliés.

c) Antisémitisme : On reproche toujours aux israélites de ne montrer trop d'entrepreneurs vis-à-vis de nos alliés. On leur reproche également leur manque de conscience commerciale qui leur fait commettre bien des abus. On ne comprend pas que nombre d'entre eux trafiquent notoirement de la bonne foi des soldats américains auxquels, eux surtout, doivent appartenir les plus beaux moments de la guerre et qui ont fait de si

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l'antisémitisme qui vit à l'état latent chez presque tous les algériens a tendance à déteindre chez les métropolitains récemment arrivés.

Il faut reconnaître que cette population ne fait rien pour s'attirer la sympathie.

d) Fausse nouvelles : Sont lancées par la radio de Vichy et retransmises par les "Collaborationnistes" et quelques étrangers partisans de l'axe.

Les événements de Tunisie sont dénaturés et présentés de manière à enlever toute confiance dans le succès final de nos armes.

Je parlerai des "replis élastiques stratégiques" non seulement pour mémoire mais pour indiquer que des absurdités de ce genre trouvent créance et que certains esprits trop influençables croient fermement que les Allemands "grands stratèges" se replient pour mieux attaquer.

Parfois on annonce que de nombreux bâtiments sont coulés, qu'Alger subit chaque jour des bombardements destructifs... Il conviendrait, ainsi d'ailleurs que le prévoient les instructions en vigueur, d'exercer une surveillance active des rassemblements et des queues formés aux étals de marchés afin de déceler, dans la mesure du possible, les propagandistes éventuels.

A mon avis, il conviendrait également de "brouiller" les émissions étrangères et des stations françaises placées sous le contrôle allemand.

CHAPITRE VI

1) Propagande étrangère :

Britannique)
Américaine (Pour mémoire

Espagnole : Toujours très active à Oran. Le 24 Janvier une fête a été organisée au Consulat d'Espagne en l'honneur des dirigeants de l'Auxilio Social (Rapport du 29/1/43)

Les postes radiophoniques espagnols et la presse donnent des informations à caractère tendancieux et nettement pro-allemand. Il ne fait aucun doute que les phalangistes domiciliés à Oran continuent leur propagande active en faveur de l'axe, propagande facilitée d'ailleurs en raison de leurs attaches familiales et commerciales avec des oranais de tendance P.P.F.

Allemande et Italienne : S'effectue par Radio et surtout par les postes français sous le contrôle allemand. Très dangereuse à Oran où elle trouve un terrain trop propice.

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CONCLUSIONS:

L'état d'esprit de nos populations est satisfaisant dans l'ensemble. Je crois que le patriotisme éclairé de nos compatriotes leur dicte leur devoir.

Mais il ne faut pas oublier que depuis plus de deux ans ils ont été soumis à une propagande intensive qui a fait ici surtout, des ravages importants.

Toutes nos institutions, nos hommes illustres, nos savants, nos chefs militaires même ont été attaqués et salis. Pour certains, il fallait que la France instaure chez nous le régime hitlérien ou fasciste pour vivre. Les Allemands étaient les plus forts, nous devons les admirer et adopter leurs doctrines.

Cette politique avait été facilement adoptée à Oran où tous ou presque tous les membres influents de la ville appartenaient aux anciens partis dits "nationaux" antisémites notoires tout disposés à rejeter sur leurs anciens adversaires politiques et sur les israélites toutes les fautes commises.

N'a-t-on pas entendu des gens déclarer à une certaine époque que la perte de l'Alsace-Lorraine et d'autres régions françaises les intéressait moins que l'installation du régime nouveau.

Les consciences étaient tellement ~~travées~~ faussées que des oranais se sont réjouis ouvertement des victoires allemandes, que l'un des membres influents de la Légion française des combattants n'hésitait pas à déclarer "qu'une croix de fer faisait très bien à côté d'une croix de guerre française, d'une médaille militaire ou d'une légion d'honneur.

La propagande allemande a beau jeu pour continuer son oeuvre néfaste puisqu'elle s'adresse à des Français postés français et que ce sont des voix françaises, conscientes ou non, qui, plusieurs fois par jour, jettent le trouble, troublent les consciences et faussent les esprits.

Les émissions de Radio France sont bien présentées et plaisent au public; malheureusement le poste est brouillé le soir. Il conviendrait ainsi que je l'ai indiqué dans un autre chapitre, que ses émissions soient retransmises par Oran jusqu'à 21h30. Il faut, à tout prix, organiser des conférences, au besoin même convoquer les "Légionnaires" et leur faire comprendre de quel côté est le devoir.

Depuis quelques jours la "maison des Alliés" a été ouverte 15 rue d'Arzew. Un salon de lecture et une bibliothèque ont été installés. Ils sont fréquentés par des personnalités françaises de notre ville connues pour avoir toujours su garder une attitude nationale correcte. Nul doute que cette initiative obtienne de bons résultats.

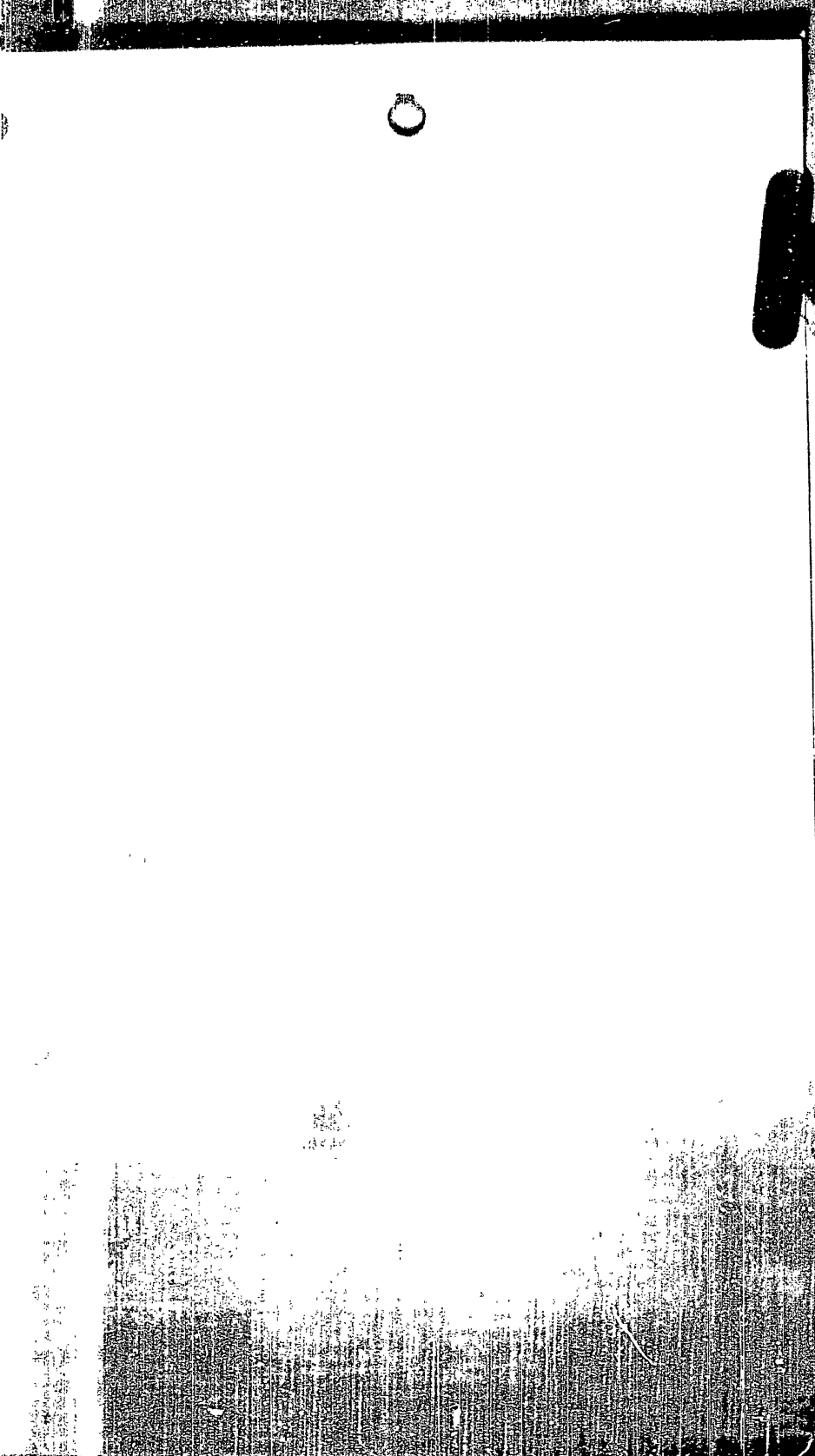
Enfin depuis les événements, il semble que les jeunes soient délaissés. Il devient nécessaire de reprendre en mains notre jeunesse. Un groupement unique pourrait être constitué pour toute l'Algérie. Des chefs seraient choisis parmi d'anciens officiers ou s'officiers connus pour leurs sentiments patriotiques.

Il ne m'appartient pas ici de définir tous les moyens qui pourraient être mis en oeuvre. Il est de mon devoir de dire que rien ne doit être négligé pour combattre les effets néfastes de la propagande ennemie et de ses satellites.

Enfin j'estime que certains individus, ex-membres actifs du P.P.F., qui se sont trop compromis par leurs sentiments pro-allemands et qui continuent sans aucun doute leur activité dans la coulisse devraient être éloignés d'Oran.

14 Février 1945

Le commandant Paul



RAPPORT SUR LA SITUATION

O R A N

Rapport Sur la
SituationPolish
SourcePréambule :

Au point de vue situation politique intérieure, deux événements ont marqué la période qui vient de s'écouler.

Le premier a été la nomination du Général Giraud aux fonctions de Haut Commissaire, après la disparition tragique de l'Amiral de la Flotte Darlan.

Le second a vu le départ de Mr Chatel et son remplacement au Gouvernement Général par Monsieur Peyrouton.

L'assassinat de l'Amiral Darlan a provoqué un sentiment unanime de réprobation. Nos concitoyens, à quelque parti qu'ils appartiennent ont flétri, comme il convenait, l'acte stupide qui enlevait à l'Afrique du Nord un chef respecté dont personne ne songeait à nier les éminentes qualités ni les services qu'il avait rendu et devait encore rendre à notre pays.

La nomination du général Giraud a été accueillie avec joie. C'est avec satisfaction que l'on a appris que cette nomination avait été ratifiée, à l'unanimité, par les Membres du Conseil Impérial.

La nomination de Mr Peyrouton aux fonctions de Gouverneur Général de l'Algérie a surpris quelque peu nos compatriotes.

Le Gouverneur Général Chatel venait en effet de terminer un voyage d'études en Oranie et rien ne laissait prévoir son départ.

Il faut dire cependant que l'on avait appris que Mr Peyrouton s'était mis à la disposition du général Giraud et l'on pensait qu'il ne tarderait pas à occuper un poste important.

En général les commentaires sont favorables sauf, bien entendu, chez les anciens "collaborationnistes" qui ne pardonnent pas à Mr Peyrouton de n'avoir pas suivi aveuglément la politique préconisée par Mr Laval. Dans les autres milieux on se plaît à reconnaître la fermeté de caractère du nouveau gouverneur général et ses connaissances approfondies des problèmes africains.

Pour l'instant l'attention de nos populations est toute entière portée sur l'évolution de la politique française en Afrique du Nord. La grande majorité de nos concitoyens pense qu'un accord peut intervenir entre les forces françaises libres et le reste de l'Empire. Elle estime qu'il est difficile de penser qu'il puisse y avoir trois gouvernements français plus ou moins habilités, qu'il serait inadmissible que l'union ne se fasse pas immédiatement entre les français qui se battent.

Bien entendu c'est là l'opinion de ceux qui se sont franchement ralliés à l'appel du général Giraud.

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Il existe une minorité qui espère un débarquement plus ou moins lointain des Forces de l'Est et qui reçoit tous ses mots d'ordre de la France occupée par l'intermédiaire de la Radio. Je reparlerai de cette minorité dans le chapitre de l'état d'esprit du présent rapport.

Par ailleurs, toutes les nouvelles des fronts de guerre sont recueillies et propagées rapidement. On se réjouit des succès des armées alliées et l'on espère qu'un résultat définitif pourra être obtenu en Tunisie dans un temps très prochain.

L'amélioration sensible qui s'est manifestée dans le ravitaillement a amené une détente manifeste. Les ménagères reconnaissent bien volontiers qu'elles sont de plus en plus favorisées. Mais toutes les marchandises ont augmentées d'une façon sensible et les salaires ne correspondent plus au coût actuel de la vie.

Enfin il faut signaler que les relations les plus cordiales continuent à se maintenir entre la population et les troupes alliées. Au début on "boudait" les marins britanniques; il semble qu'on les accueille à présent avec plus de sympathie.

En résumé la population française dans son ensemble est satisfaite. Elle se plaint parfois d'être mal renseignée sur l'évolution des événements mais elle qui, sans discuter, les directives qui lui seront données tant qu'elle aura conscience que ces directives ont pour but la libération de notre Patrie.

CHAPITRE I

Aperçus d'ensemble sur l'état d'esprit des populations.

a) Française. - Si l'on veut excepter une infime minorité, toujours agissante, qui appartient à l'ancien parti P.F.F. la grande majorité de la population française fait preuve d'un état d'esprit très satisfaisant.

On peut dire que de gauche à droite l'union des Français est en train de se réaliser en dehors de toute question politique ou sociale.

Cette union s'établit sur un programme commun qui a été défini par les appels des hautes autorités civiles et militaires - il se résume en une seule phrase "Gagner la guerre".

Les gens éloignés les uns des autres par des idéaux politiques différents se rapprochent et cherchent une base d'entente. Mais il est une minorité agissante qui travaille dans l'ombre et s'efforce de saper l'esprit de concorde qui tend à s'établir.

Cette minorité composée de P.F.F. et anciens S.O.A. reste convaincue de la supériorité écrasante de l'axe. Elle annonce un renversement de la situation en Tunisie et en Tripolitaine et compte, bien entendu, sur l'entrée prochain de l'armée de l'Espagne aux côtés des Allemands.

Cette minorité suit avec attention toutes les nouvelles qui sont diffusées par les postes radio français de la Métropole et reçoit les messages d'ordre données par la L.F.O. En un mot, les éléments qui la composent doivent être soumis à une surveillance très active et au besoin doivent faire l'objet de mesures administratives préventives si l'on veut garder intact le moral de nos populations.

A ce sujet, même dans ces milieux, on s'étonne qu'un des pro allemands notoires, qui ont financé toutes les manifestations en faveur d'une collaboration toujours plus active, n'aient pas encore été inquiétés.

La mobilisation suit son cours, les appels partent avec courage et sans regret. On s'étonne quelque peu que certains officiers de réserve soient déjà appelés alors que des officiers qui viennent d'être placés en retraite proportionnelle soient laissés en dehors de l'armée. On fait remarquer que ce sont là des officiers de carrière qui sont plus aptes au commandement que leurs camarades de la réserve.

Les mobilisés se plaignent de l'habillement et de la nourriture. Ils souhaitent, pour la plupart, être dirigés rapidement sur une unité combattante.

D'autre part : l'arrivée des troupes alliées a favorisé l'activité commerciale. Les grands magasins écoulent leurs marchandises, le petit artisan y trouve son compte. Nombreux sont ceux de nos compatriotes qui ont réussi à s'employer et gagnent largement leur vie.

Le ravitaillement s'est amélioré d'une façon très sensible.

Les nouvelles militaires qui parviennent de divers théâtres de la guerre et qui toutes annoncent des succès marqués des Alliés, les forces navales imposantes qui chaque jour passent au large ou débarquent dans notre port un matériel de plus en plus important sont autant de facteurs qui agissent favorablement sur l'état d'esprit de la population française qui raisonne et qui pense.

Enfin, à la suite des quelques alertes aériennes qui ont été données sur notre ville, on s'est rendu compte que tout avait été mis en œuvre pour qu'une défense efficace soit assurée. Les gens vaquent à leurs occupations habituelles sans crainte et montrent une parfaite discipline à l'appel des sirènes.

Les salles de spectacle, les terrains de sport connaissent toujours la faveur du public.

On demande que les "Actualités" reprennent. Nombreux sont ceux qui ne cachent pas leur surprise de voir que rien n'est encore fait dans ce domaine. Il faut reconnaître que ce serait un des plus sûrs moyens de propagande. Il ne faut pas oublier que depuis l'armistice tout avait été mis en œuvre par les allemands pour faire admirer au public français leur force et la puissance de leur matériel.

Chacun est avide de nouvelles. On écoute Radio-Alger, Radio-Oran, les émissions de Londres et les postes américains.

Bien des gens sensés qui ont suivi les émissions soumise au contrôle allemand reconnaissent à présent de bonne foi, qu'elles avaient été trompées. Elles ont en effet appris avec stupéfaction que l'on avait fusillé des chefs légionnaires à Oran, que les patriotes étaient traqués, que le statut des juifs avait été rapporté, enfin derniers

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nouvelles, que le port d'Oran avait été violemment bombardé par l'aviation italienne.

Tous ces "bombards" agissent en sens contraire sur l'état d'esprit de la plupart des auditeurs. Il n'en reste pas moins que ces nouvelles sont calomniées et souvent encore amplifiées par ceux qui ont intérêt à le faire. Il conviendrait donc, à mon avis, d'organiser des conférences destinées à ce que l'on pourrait appeler "la rééducation morale et patriotique des individus".

b) Etrangère .- En général la population étrangère est calme et garde une attitude correcte au point de vue national.

Toutefois ainsi que l'indique Mr le Commissaire de police du 5^{ème} arrondissement, il existe une minorité très active, groupée dans le mouvement phalangiste, toute entière dévouée à l'Axe.

Ces étrangers reçoivent les directives du Général lat général d'Espagne à Oran. Anti-français, ils sont très dangereux car ils occupent en général une situation sociale qui leur permet d'être en relations avec nos concitoyens. Ils en profitent pour diffuser les fausses nouvelles ou semer le doute dans les esprits.

c) Israélite .- Conserve une attitude correcte, mais montre un peu d'impatience. Cette population espérait que le statut des juifs serait abrogé et comptait recouvrer du même coup, les uns leur emploi, les autres leur situation sociale.

Bien entendu les israélites font de grands efforts pour intéresser les Américains à leur cause. Nombreux sont ceux d'entre eux qui servent d'interprètes, les autres trafiquent plus ou moins.

Ils espèrent plus que jamais qu'un accord interviendra entre le général Giraud et le général de Gaulle, et qu'un gouvernement républicain leur rendra leur qualité de citoyens français.

Mais il convient de noter que les israélites les plus ouverts à la politique algérienne réclament d'abord la suppression de l'aryanisation de leurs biens et l'autorisation de reprendre certaines professions libérales. Ils estiment que ce serait là un premier geste qui calmerait les esprits sans heurter, trop violemment, les sentiments des français, anciens collaborateurs, qu'on s'attache à attirer vers la politique nouvelle du pays. Les droits politiques les intéressent peu pour l'heure.

Nombre d'entre eux, officiers, sous-officiers, soldats se sont engagés dans les corps français.

Les jeunes gens nouvellement appelés rejoignent normalement. Ils souhaiteraient cependant être affectés dans un corps de troupe régulier.

Je dois, dire à ce sujet, que la mesure affectant les israélites dans un centre spécial de travailleurs affecte particulièrement la population juive.

d) Musulmans .- Cette population fait preuve actuellement, d'un excellent état d'esprit.

Au début, quelques incidents, vite réglés ont eu lieu entre cette population et les troupes américaines. Depuis les indigènes ont compris qu'il ne s'agissait pas de faits isolés accomplis par des soldats ivres.

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Ils ont d'ailleurs appris que les auteurs de ces incidents ont été puni sévèrement.

D'autre part ils ont été les premiers bénéficiaires des avantages obtenus grâce à la présence des Américains sur notre territoire. Les barons de bienfaisance musulmans n'ont pas été oubliés et ils ont profité de toutes les largesses de nos alliés.

Par ailleurs cette population, n'extériorise pas ses sentiments, mais on sait que pour elle "La Poursuite et le succès" sont des facteurs qui comptent. Or de nombreux indigènes travaillent sur les quais. Ils rapportent à leur coreligionnaire qu'ils n'ont jamais vu autant de matériel de guerre. Ils sont témoins des mouvements du port et ils n'hésitent pas à proclamer que la puissance navale anglo-américaine dépasse toutes leurs espérances.

Enfin l'annonce des succès alliés sur les divers théâtres d'opérations renforce leur confiance dans le succès final.

Sur un autre plan, l'arrivée des troupes alliées en Algérie a procuré à ceux qui l'ont voulu de quoi gagner leur vie et celle de leur famille. Le dernier des manœuvres est largement rémunéré; il n'est pas jusqu'au plus petit circoncis indigène qui ne trouve son bénéfice.

On peut être certain que les mobilisés indigènes feront tout leur devoir lorsque le moment sera venu.

CHAPITRE II

Activités politiques .-

Parti national : Les membres du P.S.F. dans leur grande majorité se sont ralliés à la politique d'union préconisée par le général Giraud et le Gouverneur Général de l'Algérie. On ne saurait en dire autant des membres du P.P.F.

Evidemment ce parti a cessé ouvertement son activité politique. Dans l'ombre il s'agit. Les mots d'ordre sont échangés car il ne faut pas oublier que ce parti, à l'exemple du parti communiste, possède ses cadres parfaitement organisés et que ses membres sont assujettis à une discipline très stricte. Il serait vain de croire que les militants et les adhérents ont pu, du jour au lendemain abandonner leur idéal en "changeant leur fusil d'épaule". Ils sont restés les partisans résolus d'une collaboration active avec l'Allemagne et l'Italie et considèrent la situation de l'Afrique du Nord comme tout à fait provisoire.

Ceux d'entre eux qui sont rappelés sous les drapeaux rejoignent à contre cœur. On m'a rapporté, et cela sera facile à vérifier, que les militants P.P.F. font frapper l'édifice du Maréchal Pétain au revers de leur plaque d'identité. Ils se proposent, ainsi de décharger leur responsabilité au cas où ils viendraient à être faits prisonniers par les allemands, sur le front tunisien.

Je ne peux pas dire que tous les adhérents du P.P.F. soient dangereux mais il est certain que les chefs de ce groupement politique doivent être soumis à une surveillance très active.

Ex Front Populaire : Les "Républicains" membres des partis qui avaient adhéré en 1936 à l'ex front populaire ne montrent aucune activité politique proprement dite. Mais d'après des renseignements que j'ai pu obtenir, il est évident qu'ils sont légèrement déçus. Leurs espérances politiques ne se sont pas réalisées. Pour eux, à l'arrivée des Alliés en Afrique du Nord correspondait non seulement la rentrée en guerre à leurs côtes, mais aussi au rétablissement d'un gouvernement républicain et à la mise en application des lois prévues par la Constitution de 1875.

Ils estiment cependant qu'il faut faire confiance au général Giraud en préconisant l'union de tous les Français sans distinction de Partis.

Bien entendu, dans ces milieux, on préconise la mise en résidence surveillée des militants actifs du P.P.F. la libération des hommes de gauche et des syndicalistes arrêtés sur l'ordre de Vichy. (1)

Autres Partis : Rien à signaler.

(1) En un mot, ils estiment que le pays devrait recouvrer sa physiologie politique d'avant l'armistice. Ils reconnaissent certaines erreurs provoquées par le laisser-aller des hommes des gouvernements qui ont précédé la guerre trop confiants vis à vis des partis turbulents. Ils désireraient que certains actes soient rapidement pris pour regrouper dans un parti unique toutes les forces vives du pays indispensable non seulement à la victoire mais à l'organisation de la Patrie après la guerre.

CHAPITRE III

Activités syndicales et professionnelles :

a) Ex C.O.T. - Ne montre aucune activité.

b) Autres tendances .- Les syndicats professionnels ne marquent une activité très réduite.

Pas de conflits sociaux. Quelques ouvriers des usines Ducros avaient cru devoir ~~quitter~~ abandonner leur travail. Ils ont été poursuivis. Ils ont donné pour excuse qu'ils étaient obligés de travailler pour un salaire minime (36 francs par jour).

A ce sujet je ne permets d'appeler l'attention de Monsieur le Préfet sur deux points:

1) il est évident qu'il est impossible à un puvrie de subvenir à ses besoins avec un salaire aussi dérisoire

2) Actuellement le dernier des manoeuvres gagne sa vie largement s'il réussit à se faire embaucher ~~par les armées alliées~~ ~~soit directement~~ par les armées alliées, soit par une industrie quelconque qui travaille pour la ~~défense~~ ~~des armées~~ compte de ces armées.

Enfin on signale également la défection de nombreux portefaix du port.

Organisations patronales .6 Rien à signaler.

Marché du travail

Situation générale : S'est beaucoup améliorée. Ainsi que je l'indique plus haut, nombreux sont les ouvriers qui ont trouvé à s'employer. Mais ceux qui étaient en chômage et qui ont pu trouver du travail auprès des Américains sont de beaucoup favorisés au point de vue des salaires. Les autres pour la plupart requis sur place dans des usines travaillant pour la défense nationale attendent l'augmentation promise qui leur permettra de faire face à leurs obligations.

Commerce .6 Le commerce bat son plein. Les débits de boisson, les marchands d'antiquité, les bijoutiers font fortune. En général tout ce qui a une valeur marchande et qui n'est pas soumis à la réglementation se vend facilement. Le petit artisan y trouve son profit car c'est lui qui maintenant réapprovisionne les magasins.

Industrie : Les matières premières font défaut. Les entrepreneurs comptent sur l'aide prochaine de l'industrie américaine. Beaucoup d'entre eux ont loué leurs camions aux alliés. Mais il est difficile de procéder aux réparations. Les pneus deviennent rares.

Ravitaillement : S'est beaucoup amélioré. Les légumes : choux, carottes, choux-fleurs arrivent en quantité largement suffisantes.

Dans certains quartiers des poudres d'oeufs, de lait ont été distribuées.

Il a été distribué également des pommes de terre à la grande satisfaction des ménagères.

Le pain est meilleur? Bref tout irait bien si là encore des esprits chagrins n'étaient venus semer le doute et le découragement.

Des bruits ont circulé suivant lesquels les services du Ravitaillement général au lieu d'apporter toute l'aide voulue aux Autorités américaines, gênaient leur action. On a prétendu que des pommes de terre, du savon, des tissus étaient restés sur les quais, que des pertes énormes en étaient résultées. Les articles de presse ont par la suite remis les choses au point et calmer les esprits.

Les apports de viande ont été faibles, mais une ration variant de 150 à 200 grammes de charcuterie a été accordée en supplément à la population française et étrangère pour les fêtes de Noël et du jour de l'AN.

Les apports de poisson en provenance des côtes de Mauritanie et du Maroc sont venus en temps utile compenser le manque de viande. Mais le prix de vente de ce poisson n'a pas permis à la population ouvrière d'en profiter.

Il en est de même du fromage apporté d'Amérique qui a été vendu 8 francs les 100 grs.

Aussitôt le bruit a couru que toutes ces marchandises subissaient un droit de douane, ce qui en augmentait considérablement la valeur marchande.

Des cotons de vêtements ont été distribués aux enfants et le tour des grandes personnes a commencé.

La aussi on se trouve devant une situation angoissante. Les ménages ouvriers et ceux des petits fonctionnaires ont des besoins énormes à satisfaire, mais en admettant une satisfaction puisse leur être accordée, les moyens d'achat leur font défaut. Une paire de souliers ordinaires pour adulte ou pour homme se vend de 300 à 450 francs; on demande 90 francs pour la confection d'une chemise. On peut dire qu'à présent, en tenant compte du coût de la vie, le salaire entier du chef de famille est employé à la nourriture.

Les ménagères seraient desiruses d'obtenir du fil et des aiguilles. Elles demandent quelques marchandises, absolument indispensables dans un ménage, soient accordés à la carte et au prorata des membres de chaque famille.

Enfin l'huile n'a pas été encore distribuée pour le mois de Janvier. Des bruits ont couru suivant lesquels 1/2 litre serait attribué à chaque personne.

Agriculture.- Les colons et les ~~marais~~ maraichers semblent satisfaits. Le temps cet hiver est favorable, aussi espère-t-on une belle récolte.

Tous les jardins des environs d'Oran sont parfaitement entretenus.

CHAPITRE IV

1) Légion française des combattants : Ne montre pas une activité très marquée. Plusieurs sections ont fusillé. Les chefs sont indécis. Beaucoup d'entre eux, S.O.L. et P.P.F. très connus n'ont pas ralliés franchement.

Ils se réunissent très souvent. Pour eux, la route à suivre est celle qu'a fixée, une fois pour toute, le Maréchal qu'ils sont loin de considérer comme étant en quelque sorte "Prisonnier des allemands".

Il n'y a aucun doute à avoir à ce sujet; l'on peut être certain que tous les chefs légionnaires ne suivent le Maréchal Giraud que contraints et forcés, que tous prennent leurs mots d'ordre à Radio Légion.

Les uns agissent par conviction, persuadés de la victoire inéluctable de l'axe. Rien ne leur fera ouvrir les yeux, pour la bonne raison qu'ils n'écoutent que les postes radios soumis au contrôle de l'axe. Pour eux les victoires alliées ne sont que temporaires. D'ailleurs ils ne cachent pas leur incrédulité à ce sujet. Certains nient même le recul des troupes de Rommel. Enfin ils sont persuadés qu'une déroute des Pays totalitaires amènerait chez nous, d'abord l'arrivée au pouvoir du Parti communiste, ensuite la suprématie, dans tous les domaines, des Juifs.

Les autres, et ceux-là sont nombreux, agissent par intérêt. Ils s'étaient créés, au sein des sections, une situation par-

parfois même rémunératrice qu'ils ont peur de perdre. Quoiqu'il en soit, de nombreuses defections ont été enregistrées parmi les adhérents. Ceux qui n'ont pas de mission ne montrent à l'égard du groupement une indifférence marquée et cela au point que les chefs de section hésitent à convoquer leurs troupes.

2) Mouvements de jeunesse : Ne montrent guère d'activité; beaucoup de jeunes gens ont quitté Oran pour l'extérieur. Les cadettes avaient organisé une fête au cinéma "Colisée". Elle a été pour les organisateurs une déception; le public n'a pas donné son approbation à ce genre de manifestation.

Les "Compagnons de France" sont un peu plus actifs. Ils sont d'ailleurs très aimés de la population.

3) Mouvements culturels : Activité normale des patronages.

4) Action juive : Se manifeste notamment auprès des soldats alliés. Les israélites s'efforcent d'intéresser à leur sort les officiers américains. Je ne crois pas qu'ils aient, jusqu'à ce jour, obtenu beaucoup de succès.

Mais ils comptent principalement sur l'appui de leurs coreligionnaires américains et anglais. Ils espèrent fermement que ces derniers interviendront auprès du Président Roosevelt.

Leurs espoirs n'ont d'ailleurs pas été complètement déçus. Le Consistoire israélite d'Oran aurait reçu du Grand Rabbin de New-York un message par la valise diplomatique l'assurant des sentiments fraternels des juifs américains et souhaitant une amélioration de la condition de ses coreligionnaires oranais.

Le Président du Consistoire aurait répondu que leur situation n'avait pas changé et que l'anti sémitisme restait toujours officiel.

CHAPITRE 7

Propagande diverses :

a) -Communisme : Sous couvert du Front de la Liberté le parti communiste fait une propagande active qui se traduit par des appositions de tracts, d'exemplaires du journal "La lutte Sociale" de papillons etc....

En général on s'adresse au patriotisme des Algériens pour réaliser, sans distinction de Parti, l'union de tous les Français plus que jamais nécessaires dans les moments présents.

Il m'a été rapporté que des personnes bien intentionnées avaient manifesté l'intention d'adhérer au "Front de la Liberté" dans le seul but de soutenir un groupement qui leur paraissait presque nécessaire et dont ils s'apprétaient à soutenir l'action. Elles en ont été dissuadées par des personnes très au courant du mouvement qui ont compris, très vite, qu'il ne s'agissait en réalité que de permettre aux dirigeants du Parti communiste de poursuivre leur action en prenant immédiatement la tête de ce groupement.

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Dans les milieux "républicains" on estime qu'il conviendrait, dans un but d'apaisement, de libérer des camps surveillés, un certain nombre de "communistes" tout prêts à se rallier à la politique préconisée par le général Giraud et qui ne sont guère susceptibles d'avoir une influence quelconque sur la masse.

Dans ces mêmes milieux on pense qu'il serait inopportun de relâcher, actuellement, les militants très actifs de cet ancien Parti.

Ceux-ci ont, de tout temps, voulu dominer et commander dans toutes les organisations politiques, syndicalistes ou sociales au sein desquelles ils avaient réussi à s'introduire. Aussi ne sont-ils pas aimés et personne ne souhaite vraiment leur libération.

b) Gaullisme : L'idée d'un accord avec le général de Gaulle s'accrédite de plus en plus. On pense généralement que le général Giraud acceptera d'assister à l'entretien qui lui a été proposé et l'on fait confiance au chef de l'Afrique française pour mener à bien les conversations.

On souhaiterait un gouvernement ferme qui, tout en poursuivant une politique conforme à nos anciennes institutions, maintiendrait l'ordre et conserve, malgré tout, quelques unes des lois qui ont été instituées par le gouvernement du Maréchal. On désire avant tout, éviter la prédominance d'un parti politique quel qu'il soit; on veut oublier les anciennes luttes de Partis qui ont conduit notre Pays à la défaite.

On pense que cet accord entre le général Giraud et de Gaulle est indispensable pour réaliser l'unité de commandement appuyée sur une union de tous les Français.

c) Antisémitisme : Les israélites, c'est un fait, n'ont pas su s'attirer la sympathie de la population. La campagne antisémite menée par les partis d'extrême droite est favorablement accueillie et dans l'ensemble les Algériens prennent nettement position contre les juifs.

Il n'en est pas de même des métropolitains qui sont loin d'être partisans des mesures prises contre les juifs et qui ignorent tout de la politique algérienne.

Les jeunes gens israélites se plaignent d'être mobilisés dans des camps de travailleurs et souhaiteraient, ainsi que je l'ai dit dans un chapitre précédent, être versés dans un corps de troupe régulier. Les jeunes français et leurs familles proclament bien haut qu'il est inadmissible que les "Juifs" soient privilégiés et soient placés dans des camps de travailleurs alors qu'ils vont "se faire casser la figure". Il y a là quelque chose de paradoxal qu'il doit être facile de concilier.

Au "CORPS FRANÇ", on relève à la date du 24 Janvier 2820 engagements. Les 2/3 des engagés sont de confession israélite.

Il m'avait été signalé que les jeunes israélites actuellement au camp de Bedeau avaient été maltraités par des officiers des cadres. Une enquête effectuée par l'Autorité militaire a révélé le mal fondé de ces renseignements.

Il n'en reste pas moins que les familles israélites d'Oran sont très inquiètes et sont toutes prêtes à croire tous les "pots" de genre.

- II -

Ces bruits ont été propagés par deux jeunes gens qui ont quitté le camp, sans permission, vers le 20 décembre dernier.

Enfin il y a lieu de noter, pour mémoire, les incidents qui ont eu pour théâtre la gare de Sidi Bel Abbès le 5 Janvier dernier. (Voir rapport spécial)

Fausse nouvelles : Sont propagées de bouche à oreille. Ceux qui ont intérêt à jeter le trouble dans les esprits ont lancé :

Que Doriot était arrivé en Tunisie avec un camp de la légion tricolore,

Que le Gouvernement Laval, en plein accord avec le Maréchal avait déclaré la guerre aux alliés,

qu'Hitler avait demandé à l'Espagne le passage de ses troupes et l'occupation des Baléares etc....

Tout dernièrement on a fait courir le bruit que Monsieur le Préfet d'Oran était arrêté.

On affirme également qu'un désaccord très grave était survenu entre les Autorités américaines et les services du Ravitaillement général.

Bref, il semble qu'on cherche par tous les moyens à troubler l'esprit de nos populations et il serait profitable qu'une surveillance active soit exercée par les services de police qualifiés pour déceler l'origine de ces bruits tendancieux.

CHAPITRE VI

Propagandes étrangères :

a) Britannique : Ne s'exerce qu'au moyen de la radio. Les émissions de Londres, en langue française, connaissent la faveur du public et il faut reconnaître que ces émissions sont présentées d'une façon parfaite.

Elles sont d'ailleurs soumises depuis quelque temps, à un brouillage intensif qui rend leur audition difficile.

b) Américaine : Les émissions de New-York et de Boston sont également très suivies. Elles s'attachent à renseigner le public français sur la production industrielle de l'Amérique en guerre.

On ne peut pas dire que les officiers ou les soldats américains se livrent sur notre sol, à une propagande quelconque. Ils sont courtois, polis et s'attirent par leur manière d'être la sympathie de nos populations.

Quelques incidents se sont produits, mais ces incidents ont eu surtout pour cause la méconnaissance des coutumes indigènes. Ils ont été causés, dans presque tous les cas, par des soldats de couleur qui se trouvaient en état d'ivresse manifeste.

Les autorités américaines se sont montrées toujours compréhensives et les coupables punis. En outre, des mesures préventives ont été prises.

c) Espagnole : Activité toujours très grande du Consul général d'Espagne et de ses collaborateurs.

La colonie espagnole n'a perdu aucune de ses illusions et garde le ferme espoir de voir son pays entrer en guerre aux côtés de l'axe. Elle espère sincèrement que l'Oranie toute entière redeviendra terre d'Espagne.

Les milieux phalangistes sont nettement pro-nazis. Ils affirment que les communiqués alliés sont faux. Sous prétexte de bienfaisance des réunions sont organisées. Des collectes sont faites au profit des indigènes de nationalité espagnole et l'activité de "l'Auxilio social" est toujours très grande.

Le Consul a laissé entendre qu'il serait bien tôt rappelé à un autre poste et il serait en train de préparer ses bagages.

Ainsi qu'il est rappelé dans un chapitre précédent, les membres de la colonie espagnole d'Oran sont en rapports constants avec nos concitoyens auprès desquels ils sont apparentés. Ils entretiennent des relations cordiales facilitées par des relations commerciales et l'on peut dire, qu'en affinité d'esprit, ils peuvent exercer une influence néfaste.

On peut supposer que les nombreuses nouvelles fausses, propagées en ville prennent leur source dans ces milieux.

Il ne peut être question de prendre des mesures radicales sans motifs valables, mais il sera nécessaire de se montrer très sévères envers les ressortissants espagnols qui attireraient l'attention des services de police.

d) Allemande et italienne : Se fait sous le manteau sous couleur de constatations plus ou moins exactes. Les Allemands sont encore très forts. - Attention, la situation militaire peut encore réserver des surprises etc...

Bien entendu, tous ces propagandistes plus ou moins convaincus appartiennent à une catégorie de gens connus signalés par ailleurs.

e) Diverses : Néant

CHAPITRE VIII

Sécurité et ordre public : La sécurité est bonne. De nombreuses patrouilles de la "Military Police", de la marine britannique et de la marine française circulent en ville. Nos gardiens de la paix sont répartis par îlots. L'ordre public n'a jamais été troublé.

A signaler quelques agressions que l'on pourrait appeler plutôt "disputes après boire", et des vols de linge sur les terrasses.

A la formation de la brigade des Renseignements généraux, la Brigade des Recherches de la Police d'Etat a été supprimée. De nombreux vols, plus ou moins importants ayant été constatés et impunis, il sera nécessaire de la rétablir.

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Police des étrangers : En plein accord avec les services de la Police Mobile des rafles vont être organisées. Mais il est nécessaire de s'assurer le concours de la "Military Police" de façon à éviter les incidents toujours possibles entre les services de la police française et les soldats de ressortissants alliés.

Circulation : Très intense. De nombreux convois militaires traversent journellement la ville et des accidents mortels ont été enregistrés.

Le plus souvent, la cause de l'accident est dû à l'imprudence de la victime. Nos populations ont perdu l'habitude d'une circulation intense et n'observent pas toujours la discipline nécessaire.

Beaucoup de chauffeurs militaires français et américains ne respectent pas les ordres des gardiens de la paix préposés à la circulation. Les uns vont à une allure exagérée, les autres empruntent les passages interdits.

Il serait nécessaire de doubler l'agent d'un gendarme ou d'un s/officier qui releverait le nom du conducteur fautif lorsque la faute est commise sciemment, et le signalerait à la Place ou au service dont il dépend.

Marché noir : Toujours très actif. Est favorisé par l'insouciance des soldats alliés qui achètent toutes les marchandises offertes sans discuter.

CONCLUSION :

La situation générale est bonne. La grande majorité de nos concitoyens est satisfaite de la rentrée en guerre aux côtés des alliés. Il faut toutefois se méfier des "irréductibles" que ni les victoires alliées, ni les promesses, ni la clémence ne feront fléchir.

Ils composent, ces irréductibles, une "cinquième colonne" agissante toute prête à faire alliance avec les phalangistes si l'occasion s'en présente.

Ceux qui la composent et qui sont mobilisés partent sans grande conviction et obéissent à contre cœur; ceux qui restent dans leur foyer démoralisent leur entourage. Il est indiqué dans le présent rapport, que des soldats faisaient graver l'effigie du Maréchal au revers de leur plaque d'identité dans le but évident de se faire reconnaître au cas où il viendrait à être faits prisonniers. Aujourd'hui même il est rapporté que des officiers de réserve du 2^{ème} Zouaves portaient la francisque sur leurs pattes d'épaule.

Outre que le fait, s'il est établi, est loi d'être réglementaire, il est permis de penser que ces officiers marquent ainsi ouvertement qu'ils désirent rester dans la ligne de conduite fixée par le Maréchal Pétain et qu'ils obéissent au Général Giraud à leur corps défendant.

Il ne faut pas oublier que pour les anciens militants du F.P.F. et même pour les S.O.L. le général Giraud est un chef qui a perdu, l'après les armées de Vichy, la citoyenneté française et a été déchu de son grade et de ses prérogatives.

Par ailleurs, nos populations ont été pendant deux ans soumises à une propagande intensive des pays de

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 l'axe et les "collaborationnistes". Il est donc indispensable de leur faire comprendre que seule la victoire alliée peut libérer notre pays. Pour cela rien ne doit être négligé et tout doit être mis en œuvre.

Il faut absolument que les "réactionnaires" soient mis dans l'impossibilité de continuer leur propagande subversive. Il est nécessaire que des conférences soient faites au public. Il est indispensable que les dirigeants des groupements de jeunesse reprennent leur action et fassent rayonner aux yeux de nos jeunes gens l'amour de la Patrie et l'idée du sacrifice.

Oran le 24 Janvier 1943
 source Police

Paul

Ryger
16/11/43

delivered to A. G. Gilling
5/6/43 m.s.g.

Returned to Of. Kelly 5/6/63
M. S.

Delivered to Lt. Rehm 5/6/43
M.I.B.

Released to A. J. Galtley 5/6/43

Delivered to C. J. Kelley 5/6/42

March 21, 1947

To: G-2, A.F.H.Q.

From: Exp. Det., G-2, A.F.H.Q.,

Subject: Madame Borge, Axis sympathizer.

The s.s. SIDI BEL ABBES left Oran on March 20th for a port in Spain to pick up French refugees. On board this vessel, as a nurse, was Madame Borge, who is well known in Oran as an Axis sympathizer. Previously she was an agent for Franco. Her husband is a member of the P.F.F. and they are both active workers for that organization. They form part of the group FICHOUX, PROCHASSON, SEMROLAUX. In 1937, 1938 and 1939 Madame Borge kept up a liaison through Spanish Morocco with the Germans by means of a small boat belonging to Robert Monneja from Mersours to Melilla. All this is known to the French 2e Bureau (Captain FOREST) but Madame BERGE is still allowed to make this trip to Spain.

Source reliableA.2

SECRET

March 15, 1943.

To: G-2, A.F.B.Q.

From : Exp. Det., G-2, A.F.B.Q.

Subject: BOLTZ, Axis sympathiser.

A man named BOLTZ, ex-commissaire de Police at St. Eugene (a suburb of Oran) has recently joined the Bureau de la Securite Militaire under Captain FORREST. Boltz has always been known in Oran as a pro-German and anti-Anglo-Saxon. He has taken the place of a man named KLOTZ who left with General Boisson for Constantine. Klotz is the Jew who fought against us in the ranks of the S.O.L. His father lives in Paris and is said to be on very good terms with the Germans there.

Source reliable

A 2

To: G-2, A.P.H.Q.,

From: Exp. Det., G-2, A.P.H.Q.

Subject: Axis sympathizers in Gen.

The following residents of the district of Gen. :
 Pierre Charriand, Alibert, Bellat pere and Bellat fils
 have all returned from Vichy since November 8th. Charriand
 is one of the men who are going shortly to the United States
 on some kind of a wine mission headed by Micali. (See
 previous report). Alibert of Relizane has been arrested.
 Bellat senior (Paul Bellat) recently was removed from his
 post as mayor of Sidi bel Abbas. He and his son are
 active supporters of the Falange and the P.P.F. and are
 known to be pro-German in sympathy.

Source reliable

A 2

SECRET

March 15, 1945.

To: G-2, A.F.H.Q.

From: Exp. Det., G-3, A.F.H.Q.

Subject: French naval telegraphic communication system.

There follows the summary of a report just received on the special telegraph lines used by the French Navy to connect Nemours, Oran, Mostaganem, Algiers and other ports in North Africa:

The three men who have charge of these lines are:

Maurice FERRIER (Personnel of the P.T.T.). Militant P.P.F. man. Intimate friend of FAVREAU, militant P.P.F. man, who was appointed as representative of Oran P.P.F. to the Congress in Paris and who still is in Paris due to our arrival here. FERRIER places his friends (who naturally are our enemies) in important positions in the P.T.T., which suggests possible sabotage in case of trouble. He is also a delegate of the organization known as "PROPAGANDE DU MARÉCHAL".

Jean BRUNA - Post office official, militant P.P.F. man. Last August he appeared as a witness against Bernard who was accused of Gaullism. It was he who telephoned to Prefet BOUJARD that LUIZET of Tiarret was rallying to the call of Giraud.

Paul GIRARD - Employee of P.T.T. Member of the S.O.L. Proof of this was shown in a document seen by informant in which Girard excused his absence from his desk on the grounds that he had been called to attend a meeting of the S.O.L.

In the French Navy at Oran (defense mobile) there is a Baudet-Verdan telegraph post which is in direct communication with the French Admiralty at Casablanca, Nemours, Mostaganem, Algiers and all ports in North Africa. This line is for the sole use of the French Navy. In Oran, Ferrier has placed Girard (S.O.L.) as chief. By a combination with Ferrier, Girard managed to get Bruna as his assistant over the heads

of new member in the service and better qualified for the job. At present the only member who is in the hands of the two men mentioned above and of a third called SKUMWIT. This last appears to be a S. I. agent. These men are thus in a position to pick up information and pass on to our enemies either direct or through the organization to which they belong.

In a previous report the man FUMWIT was mentioned as dangerous. He could be replaced by SKUMWIT who is dependable and knows the business. SKUMWIT is known to be for us.

Sources reliable

A B

March 13, 1945.

To: C-8, A.P.H.Q.

From: Sup. Det., C-8, A.P.H.Q.

Subject: Felix ROQUEPENS, Axis sympathizer in Sidi bel Abbas.

The chief of the P.P.F. in SIDI BEL ABBES was imprisoned for working too openly against the Allies. Recently he managed to get himself transferred to the hospital in Sidi bel Abbas, and now is allowed to walk the streets. His name is Felix ROQUEPENS.

Source reliable.

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SECRET

March 15, 1945.

To: G-2, A.P.H.Q.,

From: Exp. Det., G-2, A.P.H.Q.,

Subject: Pro-Axis adherents in ORAN.

There follow the names of some members of the P P F and pro-Axis adherents who are in positions in which they can be harmful to us and to public morale:

MIVAGIOLI - P P F man. Is Inspecteur Principal des Douanes, and Chef du Service du Controle des Prix.

COURSIER - Notorious anti-Ally propagandist. Took part in the Spanish Civil War on the Franquist side. Has never concealed his sympathy with Germany. Has now been placed in charge of the concentration camp at Mecheria where there are a number of Italians.

MICAL - the same who is trying to get to the United States on the wine Commission - has charge of the distribution of food to the needy. There are complaints that he is working on the Tammany Hall plan.

Source is reliable

SECRET

March 13, 1943.

To: G-2, A.F.H.Q.,

From: Exp. Det., G-2, A.F.H.Q.,

Subject: Arab 5th Column.

The following information comes from a reliable source in ORAN:

"I had a visit from H.H. BACHTERZI, Delege Financier, Conseiller General, etc., etc., a prominent Arab. He said that the Arab fifth column is very active. Young Arab soldiers are being told that the Germans will be in Algiers by the 16th of March and in Oran ten days later. Why go and fight the Germans who are sure to win? etc., etc. All of this propaganda seems to come from the same source which he believes to be the SOL. (Many Arabs are SOL). The Cafe EGYPTIEN is the headquarters of this propaganda. Occasionally clandestine papers from Tunisia are distributed to the inner circle.

"The principal agents of this column are :

ZINE BEN TABET - PFF man, was in France as the representative of the PFF with Vidal (1941).

MEKKI - ex editor of the ECHO D'ORAN

ZOGBIR

BPY RAMAL ABDEL KADER - formerly police inspector. Now distributes semolina to Arabs.

BEN BOUL DINE (cousin of Ben David who is now in prison)

DRISS TAZI - a Moroccan Arab. Member of the P P F. Has been delegated to work among Moroccan Arabs in Oran.

"Mr. BACHTERZI says that what little Allied propaganda

there

-2-

there is is not effective and thinks we should do more in that line. He suggests that talks given in various centers would be more effective than radio as the speaker would have an opportunity to talk to them in small groups after the speech. He may be looking for the job. I do not know much about him except that he is said to be one of the leading Arabs in Iran."

Source reliable

A 2



SECRET

March 16, 1943

Attached is a report from one of the men charged with building up our S. I. network from Iran. It is passed as of possible interest.

W. A. R.

SECRET**(Special Branch MOST SECRET)****INTELLIGENCE AND COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE****AFHQ****WITH SPANISH MOROCCO**

In spite of the frontiers being closed at present, the natives of Spanish Morocco continue to come and go freely between the French and Spanish zones; these transients are of various types, amongst them:

a) Those who are moving around in the service of the French service of "Territorial surveillance". Proof of this may be found in the fact that recently the Police Brigade Inspector at Oran, ANIBAU, rapidly obtained the liberation of some of these men who had been detained by the French police at the Oujda frontier recently, and afterwards gave some of these men papers so that they could circulate freely in the frontier zones.

b) Those moving for the account of the Spanish-German services. These encounter plenty of difficulties for in general the natives are hostile and suspicious in regard to German-Spanish fascism and denounce these agents wherever they encounter them, so that recently some of these men were stopped at the frontier because they had been denounced by their fellow-Moslems.

c) Those working for us. These are natives interested in more or less illicit transactions who are obliged to hide both from the French and the Spanish in the frontier zones. In these zones (frontiers) we have more or less fixed elements, intelligent and educated men of Spanish Moroccan origin who are well acquainted with the natives, the country, its customs and language and who can keep an excellent check on frontier movements.

Every week informants of our go out and every week others come in whom we examine and listen to. We have one man of a certain age who lives in NADOR but has relatives here, he left this zone last week and we expect his return on or about the 25th of this month. Others who are more permanent residents of this zone also have relatives in Morocco whom they go to see occasionally and they are always ready to go out if we will pay their expenses. We are obliged to assist them financially as they work all day and some times part of the night in various businesses, and require indemnification for the time and money lost in our service. They are the victims of all the repressive measures against the natives. The boldest of them carry correspondence and undertake errands which so far they have carried out in an honorable manner, the more timid will not carry correspondence over the frontier for fear of being discovered.

As we are in stating that for a month back, light armed cars have been seen in the Spanish Moroccan zone, and confirm their withdrawal and disappearance from the frontier, also the reduction of activities on these frontiers to the condition of simple frontier excursions, as we informed you in another report. The same reduction of activity is noted in the automobiles and we believe that this is

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SECRET

-2-

(From: British AM51 SEC 17)

to the causes mentioned in our previous report, and the present trend of the Spanish Government towards democracy and economy of gasoline and army expenditures.

Recently an order was sent round all offices of the Native Police (Spanish Zone) which offices are always under the orders of a Spanish Army officer. The order was to have soldiers clean out all "mamorras" - these are underground silos for the stocking of grain: they usually are deep wide pits dug in dry, firm, soil. The reason given for this order was that space should be prepared to store a large quantity of wheat bought in North America, as at present there is practically no bread to be seen in the Spanish Zone. We are certain that there is no question of American wheat or anything of the sort, but believe instead that this is a measure taken to ensure the rapid preparation of shelters against future air raids.

-C-O-O-O-O-

PURCHASE OF SPANISH CURRENCY

Natives of Morocco who go from thence to the Spanish Zone acquire there Spanish Moroccan money in exchange for paper notes of the Algerian Bank which are at present accepted, but at a very depreciated rate, as the franc is rated very low in that Zone. Here in Oren and in all French Morocco it is possible to acquire various quantities of Spanish Moroccan money against Algerian banknotes. The average rate of exchange on the "black exchange" as there is no official rate of exchange - is between 5 and 6 francs per peseta.

If the possibility of purchasing with gold be realized, these same natives suggest various methods of obtaining the currency by exporting it from Spain, but wish to know what would be the rate of exchange to be quoted, as this gold traffic is not well known here. Amongst the Jews there are also many opportunities of purchasing on a gold basis and in order to realize them it will be necessary for you to inform me of the maxima and minima rates which may be offered and accepted, and in case of possibilities or of immediate solutions, to indicate the person who is to realize the operations. If anything turns up before I have your answer to this, I will inform Mr. Roudis.

Algeria

March 15, 1945

Attached is a report from one of the men charged with building up our S. I. network from Casablanca. It is passed on as of possible interest.

W. A. R.

SECRET

(Equals British MOST SECRET)

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All concur in stating that for a month back, light armed cars have been seen in the Spanish Moroccan Zone, and that there has been withdrawal and disappearance from the frontier, also the reduction of effectiveness on these frontiers to the condition of simple frontier guardposts, as we informed you in another report. The same reduction of activity is noted in the aerodromes and we believe that this is

SECRET

-2-

(Equals British MOST SECRET)

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If the possibility of purchasing with gold be realized, these same natives suggest various methods of obtaining the currency by exporting it from Spain, but wish to know what would be the rate of exchange to be quoted, as this gold traffic is not well known here. Amongst the Jews there are also many opportunities of purchasing on a gold basis and in order to realize them it will be necessary for you to inform me of the maxima and minima rates which may be offered and accepted, and in case of possibilities or of immediate actions, to indicate the person who is to realize the operations. If anything turns up before I have your answer to this, I will inform Mr. Bourdais.

EXP. DET.

G-3

AFFHQ

SECRET**G.3****(Evenly Banned MOST SECRET)
INTELLIGENCE AND COMMUNICATIONS****A F H Q****WITH SPECIAL REPORT**

In spite of the frontiers being closed at present, the natives of Spanish Morocco continue to come and go freely between the French and Spanish zones; these transients are of various types, amongst them:

a) Those who are moving around in the service of the French service of "Territorial surveillance". Proof of this may be found in the fact that recently the Police Brigade Inspector at Gran, ANDREU, rapidly obtained the liberation of some of these men who had been detained by the French police at the Oujda frontier recently, and afterwards gave some of these men papers so that they could circulate freely in the frontier zones.

b) Those moving for the account of the Spanish-German services. These encounter plenty of difficulties for in general the natives are hostile and suspicious in regard to German-Spanish fascists and denounce these agents wherever they encounter them, so that recently some of these men were stopped at the frontier because they had been denounced by their fellow-Moslems.

c) Those working for us. These are natives interested in more or less illicit transactions who are obliged to hide both from the French and the Spanish in the frontier zones. In these zones (frontiers) we have more or less fixed elements, intelligent and educated men of Spanish Moroccan origin who are well acquainted with the natives, the country, its customs and language and who can keep an excellent check on frontier movements.

Every week informants of our go out and every week others come in whom we examine and listen to. We have one man of a certain age who lives in NADOR but has relatives here, he left this zone last week and we expect his return on or about the 25th of this month. Others who are more permanent residents of this zone also have relatives in Morocco whom they go to see occasionally and they are always ready to go out if we will pay their expenses. We are obliged to assist them financially as they work all day and some times part of the night in various businesses, and require indemnification for the time and money lost in our service. They are the victims of all the repressive measures against the natives. The holdouts of them carry correspondence and undertake errands which so far they have carried out in an honorable manner, the more time will not carry correspondence over the frontier for fear of being discovered.

All concur in stating that for a month back, light armored cars have been seen in the Spanish Moroccan Zone, and confirm their withdrawal and disappearance from the frontier. Also the reduction of activities on these frontiers to the condition of simple frontier guard posts, as we informed you in another report. The same reduction of activity is noted in the aerodromes and we believe that this is

G.3

-2-

to the causes mentioned in our previous report, and the present trend of the Spanish Government towards democracy and economy of gasoline and army expenditures.

Recently an order was sent from all offices of the Native Police (Spanish Zone) which offices are always under the orders of a Spanish Army officer. The order was to have soldiers clean out all "mamurras" - these are underground silos for the stocking of grain; they usually are deep wide pits dug in dry, firm, soil. The reason given for this order was that space should be prepared to store a large quantity of wheat bought in North America, as at present there is practically no bread to be seen in the Spanish Zone. We are certain that there is no question of American wheat or anything of the sort, but believe instead that this is a measure taken to ensure the rapid preparation of shelters against future air raids.

-O-O-O-O-

PURCHASE OF SPANISH CURRENCY

Natives of Morocco who go from thence to the Spanish Zone acquire there Spanish Moroccan money in exchange for paper notes of the Algerian Bank which are at present accepted, but at a very depreciated rate, as the franc is rated very low in that Zone. Here in Oren and in all French Morocco it is possible to acquire various quantities of Spanish Moroccan money against Algerian banknotes. The average rate of exchange on the "black exchange" as there is no official rate of exchange - is between 5 and 6 francs per peseta.

If the possibility of purchasing with gold be realized, these same natives suggest various methods of obtaining the currency by exporting it from Spain, but wish to know what would be the rate of exchange to be quoted, as this gold traffic is not well known here. Amongst the Jews there are also many opportunities of purchasing on a gold basis and in order to realize them it will be necessary for you to inform us of the maxima and minima rates which may be offered and accepted, and in case of possibilities or of immediate solutions, to indicate the person who is to realize the operations. If anything turns up before I have your answer to this, I will inform Mr. Bourde.



SECRET

Howe's Draft ACOSI SECRET

... to question regarding German material, as
 ... Morocco or arriving there. ... ports, tanks, ...
 ... airplanes or other military supplies.

At the end of the Spanish war in March 1939, all kinds of
 war equipment were left there in complete disorder; there follows
 a brief revision of this material, with some personal comments:

At the end of the Spanish war there was left a large number
 of light tanks, middle-weight tanks and light armored cars or trucks
 armed with different models of machine guns and automatic guns of
 various calibers up to 7.5 mm. The trucks were armored in different
 ways in Spain, and it would not be difficult to re-equip the
 artillery workshops in Ceuta and Melilla for such arming work.

Besides the Italian and German matériel which the Francoists
 possessed and their own armored cars, there still remain all the
 matériel of the Loyalists, which in itself constitutes a
 respectable force of armored cars of various weights and armed with
 small and medium caliber weapons. There are no armored trucks
 with guns of 25 mm or 37.5 mm.

We do not think that this matériel may have passed since the
 end of the Spanish war, to Italy or Germany because the Central
 European war imposed the use of new ballistic systems, anti-tank
 defenses, and armored vehicles of various new types.

Spain made little use of armored cars in her Moroccan cam-
 paign. The irregularity of the terrain rendering the use of such
 forces very difficult, imposing on the contrary, a guerrilla form
 of warfare, a war of surprises, ambushes and sudden sallies in
 which the Moroccan is particularly skilful on account of his
 knowledge of his own country and his adaptability to the terrain. In this environment,
 the Moroccan is more of a portable weapon than any
 other infantryman. His chief talent, however, is a natural instinct
 for ambush, common to his race and country, and which other
 races and men of non Moroccan race can only acquire after long
 training and experience. This alone explains the difficulties
 which this small and impoverished country has been able to oppose
 to the modern armies.

From reports furnished by agents of the Spanish zone who traverse
 the frontier almost daily, it appears that the armored equipment to

SECRET(Equivalent to **TOP SECRET**)

we refer above, was seen in the Spanish zone, over a month ago, numbers of tanks being assembled in various points of the French and rear-guard points, but that recently these vehicles have been withdrawn from visible points. From the details given, this material would appear to consist of the light and medium weight material used in Spain, and not modern Italian or German material.

We think that this action, as well as that taken in regard to other effectives on the French-Spanish Moroccan frontier relates to attempts on the part of the Axis Powers to call the attention of the Allies to Morocco, causing them to divert troops to that zone from other points such as the Tunisian front, etc., as well as to Spanish considerations of defence of their frontier. This is about all that the Axis can ask or obtain from the Spanish Army, and it is possible that they may succeed in obtaining a similar, or even a more important, demonstration of this nature, at a future date, but at the same time, we believe that the Spanish military chiefs, regardless of their political tendencies, will not undertake an offensive action which no one in Spain favors, and that they are likely to prolong their present attitude even to the extent of unleashing another revolution rather than undertake an offensive under pressure from the Axis. On the other hand, we believe that they would not hesitate to defend themselves against an attack by foreign forces.

If, in spite of this, an offensive comes from the Spanish Moroccan Zone, it probably will be launched by the Axis forces only with its own tanks and Panzerdivisions with which it will previously have overwhelmed Spanish resistance by force or surprise (with the exception of the Falange, which, being hated by all, will unite itself to the Axis for its own preservation). Even then, we cannot gauge the effectiveness of the armed material of either side because of the nature of the terrain, already mentioned, also the factors of tactics, line of resistance which might be effective.

LAND TRANSPORT. Spain uses little truck transportation in the Spanish Zone of Morocco. This is a narrow zone stretched along the coast, on which the principal cities are situated: Larache, Asilah (also now Tangier) Ceuta, Villa-Alhucemas, Melilla, so that its main supply route is the sea. With the exception of Oran, an interior town which is served by railway, the other centers are villages which are self supporting and create little road traffic.

SECRET
 - French 2nd Army -

To take care of the needs of the Army, there had always been a transport park, one at Orens and the other at Seville, under the orders of the Artillery commandant in each city. These munitions transport units include pack-mule sections, horse-drawn and automotive sections, their effectiveness increasing and decreasing according to the needs of the time. The Military Supply Corps has its own transport services, similar to the munitions service. In each of these services the transport method most employed is that of pack-mule convoys, which have been found most adaptable to the irregularity of the terrain, the conditions of the country and the mode of irregular warfare usually waged.

In regard to troop transports, it should be noted that the distances in this territory are fairly short, usually less than 100 kilometers in the transversal direction, so that troop movements usually cover less than fifty kilometers except when effected by train, so that troop movements usually made are in the nature of tactical moves and not strategical advances or retreats, so that very little automotive transportation is required.

ARTILLERY - General impression - Shortly before the war, all regiments of mountain artillery in Spain received armament of a uniform caliber, 10.5 cm, with a range of 8 kilometers, which could conveniently be carried in sections on mule-back as well as in gun-carriages. The old 7 cm. Schneider guns in the artillery parks were collected, as insufficient in power or caliber for mountain warfare, and were destined to be used by units accompanying infantry, but during the (Spanish) war this material was not employed, and still is in use in Spain.

The guns in use in the Spanish artillery range from the short and long Schneider 7.5 cm to the 15.5 cm, and between these calibers are to be found all kinds of calibers and models, particularly the Spanish 7.5 cm of naval construction and of the design works at Truvis and Sevilla, the French gun of the same model and caliber, the Vickers (Vickers ?) 10.5 cm, the Russian 11.44 cm, another of 14 cm, and various miscellaneous guns in lesser number of other makes and nationalities, amongst them 11.11 cm and German pieces taken from the enemy on various occasions by the Republican troops.

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SECRET(Class. By: 6001) **SECRET**

After the Spanish War was over, Spain had enough armored equipment, with what it collected from both the Francoists and Republican forces, to cover its frontier and coast lines in Spain and in Spanish Morocco.

Spain also had at that time a quantity of anti-tank material, very varied as to models and calibers, and sundry anti-aircraft artillery, in which there were plenty of Russian guns, Czechoslovak guns, Vickers guns, high and low range models.

As regards the coasts, even before the war the artillery emplacements of the naval bases of Ferrol, Cartagena and Mahon had been finished and the efficiency of their artillery fire was sufficient to defend their sea and land fronts and to protect themselves against air attack. The Germans and Italians, who knew attack to be impossible, left these bases alone.

Ceuta is not a naval base, its port has been left without cover against fire and is open to the sea; it is hardly possible to organize there a good naval base. At the beginning of the Spanish War this port had various coastal batteries of various types of guns differing in caliber, up to 30.5 cm, but these guns were old and their range reached barely to the middle of the Straits of Gibraltar, with slow fire. We have been assured that since that time the old guns have been replaced by others which can rapidly fire over a radius of 40 kilometers sea-front and defend the port against air attacks.

The emplacements are said to be safe because they have been constructed under excellent conditions, practically all of them and their annexes have been hewn in very hard rock which can withstand projectiles from land or sea artillery or air bombing. Some of these batteries have behind them sufficient space in naturally resistant soil to permit of protection against enfilade fire from the sea, regardless of the angle from which the projectiles may fall. The munitions dumps annexed to the batteries are spacious and well protected against fire from the sea and we believe them to be invulnerable against air bombing because the protection over them may be increased easily at any time. The shelters for the crews are also believed to be invulnerable.

One of the batteries of large-caliber guns is outside of the little peninsula of Ceuta and is placed on the mole on the small headland, hence its name of "Bateria de la PUNTERILLA". The others are further in, placed in different points, most of them being able to cover all sectors of fire, i.e., sector of fire of 100

degrees

SECRET**-3- (Equal to DIRM - MOST SECRET)**

degrees; others only fire over the North front of the Straits and the Northeastern front, which is the real objective as it covers the access (to the port). The other front, or Eastern front of the little peninsula is uninteresting as it has natural defenses; the coast is rough and where there is a small creek or accessible beach it is closed by steep rocky cliffs on the landward side from which it would be easy to clear these beaches by the simple use of hand grenades.

Taking the middle line as limit of the maximum range of the artillery, the red circle which we give on the enclosed sketch with its center superposed on the polygon of the batteries of Ceuta, one may acquire an idea of the area in the neighborhood of the Straits covered by this artillery - a fairly approximate idea if one considers that the scale of the sketch does not contain errors inferior to 200 m. Similar circles based on the polygons of the batteries of Tarifa Point and the probable emplacements of guns on Sierra Carbonera North of La Linea and San Roque indicate the concentration of fire that might be achieved in a defensive action over the Straits of Gibraltar by the Spanish forces or by whoever was employing its artillery.

The small peninsula of Ceuta has a moat which separates it from the land and which in case of action against it would serve as an anti-tank defence.

The munitions are sent from Spain where it is possible to manufacture them without any limitation on models or caliber as well as detonators or other engines; the same applies to aerial and marine torpedoes and other air or marine engines. The center of production of these munitions has always been the PIROTONIA of Sevilla, which, according to newspaper reports, was totally destroyed after the war by an explosion caused possibly by anti-Franquiste saboteurs.

Ceuta and Melilla have always had artillery workshops able to repair all types of artillery or automotive vehicles and to prepare munitions of all classes or calibers and it will not be difficult to equip them for the manufacture of cartridges, fuses, air bombs, mines and torpedoes.

Tatuan

SECRET

(Each Sheet MOST SECRET)

Tetuan and Larache have Artillery Division parks and for some time past Melilla has manufactured approximating one (hypocrite). The transport parks of Ceuta and Melilla (munitions transport) have sections in points of the territory in which they are interested.

In summary, as regards artillery, we believe that Spanish Morocco has its front covered by a minimum garrison, but which may be reinforced whenever necessary in a prompt and efficient manner, owing to the factor of short distances between fronts and bases and the possibility of reaching the front from interior lines. The material which they have there and which is likely to give best results, given the nature of the terrain, is the 10.5 Mountain gun with a range of eight kilometers.

ALBATROSS / Spain had enough aviation on hand at the end of the Civil War and we believe that it had opportunity to build some more during its apparent neutrality (in the present war). Whatever it has built will be in Spain and the new types will conform to the requirements of new war equipment. Moreover, the orders will have been given to Germany and Italy if it is not these same powers who are actually building the planes in Spain, sheltered there from the attacks of the Allied air forces.

As already indicated, we do not believe that Spain will enter the war nor that it will undertake an offensive action against the French Zone, but if this should occur, it will be the axis aviation that will intervene, under Spanish cover.

We will discuss airfields further on.

Part II follows.

EXP. DET.
G-3
AFHQ

Released to O.G. holding 6/6/68
M.I.B.

SECRET

SPANISH-GERMAN INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES IN FRENCH NORTH AFRICA

EDUARDO MALDONADO : 48 years of age, tall, powerfully built, blind in one eye, usually wears eyeglasses or spectacles with different lenses. Is the most able and active of all men concerned in activities on the Spanish Moroccan frontier. Was commandant and instructor of the Spanish Artillery with about 25 years of service, most of which he has passed in command of native forces or armed police in Morocco, thus acquiring a perfect knowledge of the country and its inland parts. A few years he lost his eye as the result of a blow from a stone thrown at him in a disturbance in Tetuan and since that time abandoned his military career and entered the diplomatic service, having been assigned as consul or vice consul to Oujda several times, was sent also to Casablanca and made many excursions through the French zone to Sidi bel Abbes and Oran. We call attention to the fact that Sidi bel Abbes is the seat of Spanish-German fascism in North Africa. During these excursions Maldonado carried a diplomatic passport and a Spanish number on his car. He was last heard of in Oujda.

The other officials engaged in similar activities are less important.

JOSE MARIA DOLS : Spanish merchant in Oran, at 7 rue de Turin, lives in front of that address. At the end of the Spanish war in March 1939 was charged with intelligence work in Oran. Poorly educated, but intelligent. Having to turn his back on the Spanish Republican Consulate he used all means to enter into relations with the chiefs of the (intelligence) service attached to the Franquist High Commissariat in Morocco. At that time there existed the so-called SPANISH-FRENCH AID SOCIETY with an office at No. 9, Boulevard Carle-Magne, Oran, which under cover of philanthropic work spread the Spanish-German fascist influence throughout North Africa, and in which were fraternally gathered fascists of all nationalities, French, German, Italian and Spanish - it still is a sociological garden for this class of animals.

These fascists had an airplane registered in the name of one of Frenchmen as a "sport" plane, and it was piloted by another Frenchman who flew to Melilla with information of French North Africa and any agent that had to be transported clandestinely, landing on the property of its apparent owner. The colonists of French North Africa usually have immense properties far removed from populated centers and they usually are impetuous fascists and capitalists well disposed to favor the Axis. The Allied forces in North Africa should pay special attention to these large farms unless they wish to see them transformed one day into bases for Axis parachutists. A careful examination of the inhabitants of these farms might reveal interesting things.

The clandestine travel of agents from these zones is aided by one Pagan who often carries correspondence and agents in his car. He lives at the Hotel Univers at Oran, 6, rue St. Michel, which is a favorite lodging place of fascist agents who wish to remain unnoticed by the French police. Pagan is a fervent fascist and the owner of the hotel, Julio Arceba is a noted fascist who gives large donations to the Falange and Social Aid.

EXP. DET.

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AFHQ

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BAEZA does all he can to get into contact with the Spanish refugees, succeeding sometimes, as in the case of the young man JUAN MONTAÑA who was a peace agent of the Loyalist Government but succumbed to the financial temptations of BAEZA here. He was arrested by the French for espionage in Oran and sentenced to hard labor in a work company in the interior where he still is.

BAEZA is the uncle of Jose RICO, chancellor of the Spanish Consulate, living at 2 Place des Quincoons, with whom he is on good terms. Is also the uncle of Isidro Ruiz, Spanish interpreter of the Court of Justice at Oran, living at 8 rue des Jardins, Oran, and is on good terms with this relative also. A brother of mine is chancellor in the Spanish consulate at Sidi bel Abbas. All these men are active fascists who worked in close collaboration with the Italian and German services after the Spanish war and during the presence in North Africa of the Axis armistice commissions. Their meeting places were in the house of BAEZA, the Social Aid center, the Consulate (Spanish) and other private and public centers which we will indicate later.

The trial of MONTAÑA and the arrest in Oran of STOKMAN, who was sent to coordinate the Gestapo services - both occurrences caused by the denunciations of the Spanish refugees - discredited BAEZA in the eyes of the Spanish Francoists and the priest MARRASA (Jose, born in Granja de Escamern, Alicante) was sent to replace him. This priest fomented a Falangista policy in Oran, activating the action of the Social Aid groups and the general trend towards pro-Germanism, for which he was expelled from French territory and sent back to Melilla, from which he has been directing various radio campaigns from under cover. BAEZA during the period of MARRASA's influence was under a cloud although he still maintained good relations with the Spanish Consulate, when Marrasa left the territory, BAEZA reappeared and his activity has since been noted in various places. His sentiments have always been pro-German.

Since the trial of MONTAÑA, some supporters of the Social Aid group thought they had better, for their safety's sake, cut down some of the public extensions of this group. Their French members were particularly in favor of this, and the title "Spanish-French" was suppressed from the name of the Social Aid group. Today the Intelligence and Propaganda Services of the Spanish and Germans are covered by the name of the Social Aid Group, which is the only in which they can maintain themselves in French territory under cover of philanthropic activities in front of the counter-espionage and the Territorial Surveillance Brigades of the police who, under a clause of the Armistice following the battle of Spain, which prohibits the activity in free zones of the Spanish and Oran, are against the functioning of these fascist institutions. The principal supporters of the Social Aid group are the following:

CLARENCE

JOSÉ DEL AGUILA,
11, rue Rlyssa Nadius,
Oran

Contributor and collaborator of the
Falange and Social Aid.

MANUEL AISA, 30,
Boulevard de Bouaves
Oran

Wealthy man, has been principal financial
supporter of Spanish-German fascists in
Oran. Has a son who is a medical employee
(a nurse) in Spanish Consulate there.

FRANCISCO ALBERCA,

Merchandise Agent Marie Brunier
Oran.

Principal supporter of the
Social Aid, financing the Spanish campaign.
President of the Spanish Chamber of Commerce in Oran which is also
established at No. 9 boulevard Charlemagne as auxiliary organization
of the Social Aid organization. Is the chief owner of the
establishment ALFIDA HERMANOS & CIA, Rue du Ravin, Rue el Ain,
Oran.

ANTONIO ALONSO, AVENUE
Boulevard, Oran

This man has contributed large quantities
of funds to the support of fascists.

ANGELUTTI, Cite Monia,
Boulevard, Oran

Automotive transporter, collaborator of
Bacsa, enthusiastic fascist, supports
Falange.

JOSÉ ANTON, Avenue Albert,

Cite Petit, Oran

Has been tried by courts in Oran for
espionage in central France for Spanish-German elements. Is French
citizen. Has been a notable supporter of the Falange and Social
Aid, also an energetic propagandist and provocative agent for
Fascism, and has been involved in various incidents and disorders
on this account. Has done his best whenever he meets Americans to
create trouble between them and the British. Is still young and
seems soon to be mobilized as sergeant or adjutant in the French
army. Friend and collaborator of Bacsa and has contacts with
movement of German and Italian fascists passing through Oran.

BENJAMIN AYALA, 30 rue
de Fondrak, Oran

Employee of Spanish Consulate, Oran,
Keen fascist, contributes relatively large
sums to support of the Falange and Social Aid.

Julian Aranda, Rue d'Orléans
31, Oran. Owner of "Posada
Granada" Spanish Fascism. Appears to
be chief of a section in Falange.

Propagandist for Falange and
Social Aid. Appears to be chief of a section in Falange.

Francisco ARANDA, 4, Boulevard
de Bouaves, Oran

Propagandist for Fascism. Gives
large sums for support of Falange
and Social Aid in Oran.

ALFONSO (known by this name)
candela-maker in 18, rue de Fondrak,
Oran

Propagandist for Fascism. Is friendly to RIXO
and appears to be a member of Falange. Has been used
by RIXO and has been active in the movement.

MANUEL AGUIRRE, rue du General
Mouton, Garbette, Oren

JUAN BRUNO, rue du 18
Eauille, No. 51

JUAN ELADIO, Rue Neuvas,
No. 23, Bar Blanco, Oren

MANUEL BECERRA, Spanish
Consulate.

When the Consulate was occupied by the representatives of the Republi-
can Government, to which he was a traitor. Although not too intelligent
is shrewd and does his work well.

JUAN CANDELA, rue d'Arzew,
32 Change et Loterie, Oren

Contributes large sums to the support
of Franco's cause and the Falange in
Oren.

JUAN CARRERAS NA DAL, No. 18
rue d'Alsace Lorraine, Oren

Factory at No. 6, boulevard de l'Industrie. Contributed large sums to
support the Spanish Falange and Social Aid and was at the same time
Control of the Dominican Republic with the consulate installed in his
home. About a year ago left suddenly for Spain and did not return,
and news came that while he was in Palma de Majorca he was tried for
evasion of capital or exportation of currency and other things, this
being supposedly the reason for his absence, which we doubt because
he took all his family with him at the time - a thing he had not
done before. We will discuss this further with regard to his successor
in Juan March's firm and with regard to March himself, who deserves
a chapter to himself.

BERNARD CORREA CASTILLA, 12, Book keeper, Active Falangist and member
rue Litre, Oren of Social Aid.

CARMETERO, 10 Avenue d'Oujda Draper, Member and support of Social
Oren. Aid and active Falangist.

CONVENT OF THE SPANISH COMMUNITY
OF THE SISTERS OF STA TERESA
5 rue Marechal Ney, Oren

Centre of Falangism and fascism
in Oren. Was a headquarters of
the priest Menness and training
school of Falangist girls, in which was sung the falangist hymn
"Faced to the Sun", which the Bishop of Oren had to amend. All fascist
and falangist feast-days are taught and observed in the convent.

JUAN CERRADUS, 1 Avenue
Lorette, Oren
Fascist Fascist.

Merchant and landowner, Contributes large
sums to support of Falange and Social Aid.

FEDERICO

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FEDERICO GUTIERREZ ROCAMORA
Sandalmaker, 3 rue Viviani
Oran

Contributes on a large scale to maintain
falange and fascism.

DAHEGARRON, Doctor of
medicine, French, 8 rue
de la vieille mosque, Oran

Pervert fascist in contact with Spanish
and German fascists. Was former president
of Social Aid, leaving it when the name
was modified (removal of Spanish-French title) but maintains contacts
with it, lending his professional services and signature for prescriptions
by Spanish refugee doctors who have no right to practice here.
Among these doctors are the Spanish refugee Pablo PUERTO who recently
died, and Drs. Cajal and Schneider in Oran. Cajal was a friend of
the exiled Manresa.

FRANCIS DEVERA, rue Arago No.5
Oran

Important member of Falange; left
a month ago for Spain, and left his
house to Manresa, who used it for visits and contacts, as well as his
own in rue Habelais, No.4. It appears that since Manresa left Devera
has returned to his own house.

DOMINIQUE BENES, Rue Freres Maudier,
St Eugene, Oran

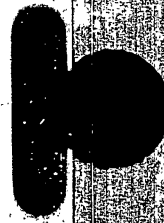
Alsation Lorrain origin,
French fascist, fanatical and
active, friend of Abbe Lambert, ex mayor of Oran, and Dr. Riera,
also a French fascist though of Spanish origin, and friend of Maesa
and Anton, meeting them in different places. Has moved all the
fascist system in North Africa through Tadeo Maestre, owner of
the Casa-Radiola of the Hotel de Ville.

*Added A-3.
KAR*

EXP. DET.

G.3

AFHQ



D.S.I. REPORTS - COMBIC

No reports between the dates of March 8 and 14.

On March 8 agent reports that his previous report of the sinking of the French s.s. OASIS was from a reliable source, but that he was awaiting confirmation. On March 14 he reported that the commanding post of the Cremona Division had left CAURO for COTICHIAVARI.

March 15, 1945.

O.S.S. REPORTS - FRANCE

Period covered - February 24 to March 14 inclusive

PORTS AND NAVAL DEVELOPMENTS

Marseille: New reinforced concrete mole at Marseilles is being rapidly transformed to permit of the construction of a submarine shelter by the TODT organization. (Feb. 24).

Toulon: The submarine *FRESENEL* has been refloated and is at the Chantiers de la Seyne for repairs. Vessels *ROUERQUE* and *CHAMPAGNE* are also at La Seyne and are being converted into troop transports, they are in good condition. (Feb. 26).

One Italian army corps has entered St. Raphael, Toulon, the HQ staff is at the Golfe Hotel, Hyeres.

40 trucks carrying mountain equipment and 4 Diesel barges have arrived at the Chantiers de la Mediterranee (this seems to be Toulon). (Feb. 26).

Toulon: An Italian company is now refloating the *DALNY* which was scuttled at the Chantiers de la Seyne. The Germans are sending to La Seyne construction materials for the building of 2 ships 62 meters long. Installations in concrete are being built for the repair of Italian E-boats at the Arsenal of the Chantier des Torpilleurs near the main gate (this apparently still refers to the Chantiers de la Seyne). There are nine un-assembled Italian hydroplanes at Brives at St. Mandre. (Feb. 27).

Toulon: Four torpedo boats of the *PANTHERE* class have not been scuttled - three of them are being repaired by the Italians and are being tried out in the bay. They are expected to leave Toulon March 2 or 3. The cargo boat *GILBERTTE IV* has been converted into a troop transport, and already has steam up. Yachts requisitioned in different ports have depth charge throwers on platforms aft, and are being used as anti-chasers. One such yacht leaves Toulon each night and comes back next morning at 7 a.m. Submarine *FRESENEL* reported to have sunk during her transfer to receiving docks. (March 3).

Marseille: Lookout posts at La Joliette on Ste. Marie quay and point at Passe Janat are in German hands. All port officers are pro-Vichy men, others have been removed. (March 7).

Toulon: Motorised vessels are being built at the Arsenal docks for the transport of troops due to leave for Greece. 2,000 Italians are lodged in the Casernes Robinson east of St. Anne hospital. (March 8)

Marseille

-2-

Marseille: Re. construction of submarine shelter in the port of Marseille reported on February 24. Working began on March 3 between the mole and Cap Janet jetty where place of shelter apparently will be. The protective vault of the shelter will be 3 meters thick. The construction will take three months. (March 9)

Three Italian cargo boats and one fishing vessel sunk by gunfire near St. Tropez since March 5. SS VILLE D'AJACCIO was torpedoed in same neighborhood with 600 Italian troops and 50 French civilians on board. Torpedo factory at St. Tropez working full capacity for Germans. (March 14)

ANTI AIRCRAFT AND ARTILLERY DEFENSES

Toulon: Enemy AA defense in Toulon region very weak. Germans occupying old French gun emplacements which have not been destroyed. (Feb. 27)

Toulon: 25 French 75 mm guns, range 11 kilometers, have been mounted as AA guns. There are 3 guns at Malbouquet, 3 guns at Laroche, 4 guns at Bregailion, 4 guns at Escailion. The crews of these guns are not compelled to do war service. (March 6).

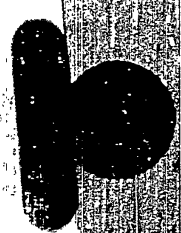
LOCAL CONDITIONS

At Nimes on February 2 there was an attack on German troops, 6 Germans and 2 women were killed, 15 persons seriously wounded. Curfew has been fixed at 20 hours for Nimes.

On February 26, 350 men of the new militia marched through the streets of Marseille. There was no applause from the crowd. (March 1)

All French officers are obliged to report to the French gendarmerie each fortnight, to show their residence. Today the gendarmerie received mobilization orders for distribution to all officers. (March 1).

(Report prepared by a/c).

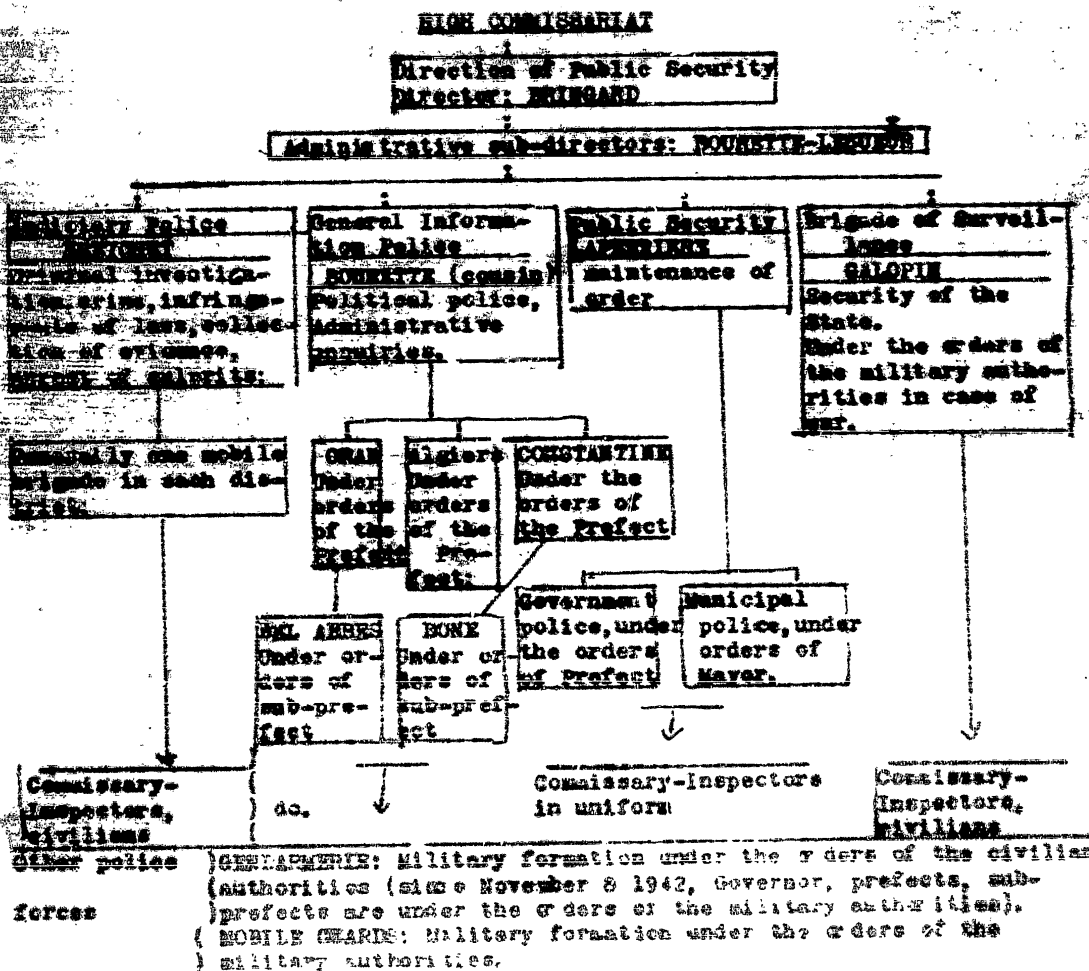


Report on police in
North Africa (Algeria)

Washington

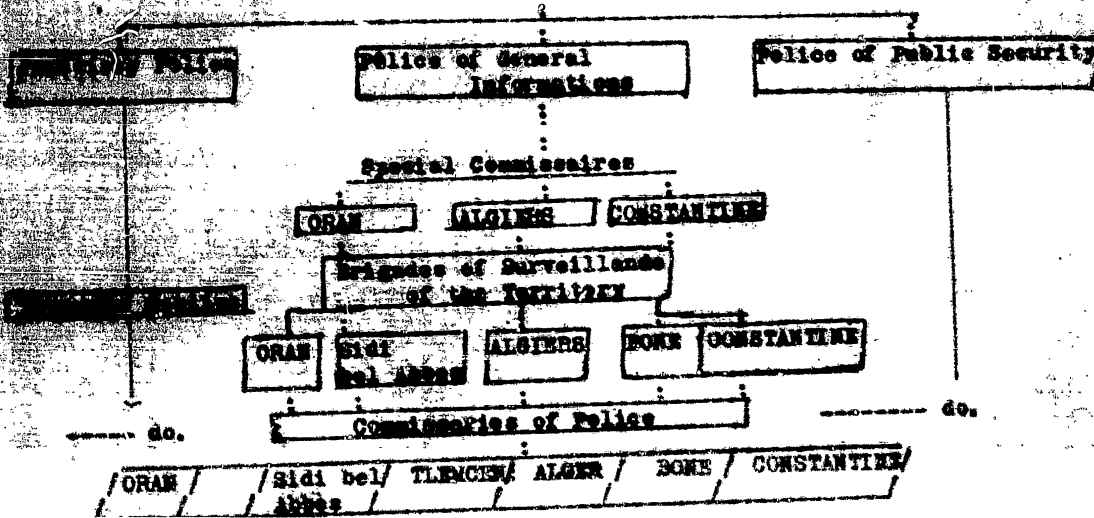
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Dr. Bowden



Not also by

DEPARTMENT FOR THE PROTECTED COMMUNITY
Gouvernement General & Commandant
Jaffie.



ORGANIZATION OF THE POLICE IN ALGERIA

GENERAL PRINCIPLES The word "police" means the whole organization of the different services by which the order is maintained in the land.

There is an Administrative Police, and a Judiciary Police. Administrative Police is itself subdivided in two parts that are: General Information and the Public Security.

The roll of the Judiciary police is to make researches concerning the criminal affairs, the delinquencies, to find out the authors of these delinquencies and to deliver them to the Judiciary authorities. It depends directly on the Prosecutors (District Attorneys) and the Examining magistrates.

As to the Administrative Police, its task is to avoid any violation of the laws and regulations that are attempting to maintain the order, to stop all actions which could injure the National defense of the territory. It depends on the authority of the Mayor, sous-prefets, prefets and Governor-General, following the circumstances that will be explained below. During the war periods, or in the territories that are in a state of siege, it depends also on the military authorities who can even disarm the civil authorities if they think it necessary. Actually, in Algeria, civilian authorities have not been dispossessed of their powers, but they practice their profession conjointly with the military authorities.

a) Police of General Information is particularly charged to look after the suspected persons or groups, to control the utilization of the means of transport, and to centralize the informations.

b) Police of the Public Security has the responsibility of the security in the agglomerations, in the streets, and in short, to maintain order.

I. Local Police, called sometimes "Police de Circumscription" in the terms of a certain importance, the commissaires of Police have under them General Inspectors, detectives in civil dress, and "Gardiens de la Paix" in uniform. If there are several commissaires, one of them has authority on the others and is called then "Commissaire central". In the large towns, the French police are usually called State Police (Polices d'Etat) which depend on the Prefect's authority, unless they are "Polices Municipales" and depend on the Mayor's authority under the prefect's surveillance. They indifferently take care of affairs concerning either Police Municipale, General Information and Public Security. Their competences are more or less extended, following the importance of the cities where they practice.

3) Police of Department or of District. In each department, brigades "Mobiles" are posted in each district, station 1, guard or important centers. They are placed under the authority of a commissary Principal or Divisional and they usually have the bearing of affairs concerning the ordinary police.

Besides, we find in each department "Brigades de Surveillance du Territoire" (1 in Algiers, 1 in Oran, 1 in Sidi bel Abbas, 1 in Constantine, 1 in Bône). They are specialized in the researches of infractions concerning the security of the territory. The chief of these is generally a Commissaire Principal, and under him, several commissaires and inspectors, commissaires of police, called "Commissaires spéciaux" reside generally at the "chef-lieu" (main town) of the department, depending directly on the Prefect and having under him inspectors who take care of certain affairs concerning "general information". They must be at the Prefect's disposal, the latter has sometimes to appoint one of them to any chef-lieu d'arrondissement.

All of these Polices depend on the high authority of the General Governor of Algeria. A service of "General security" is based at the Gouvernement Général.

3) Subordinate Forces of the Police: GENDARMERY.

Besides its roll towards the military authority, the Gendarmerie is charged of all police functions in the localities where there are no commissaires. Gendarmerie is also competent concerning the crimes and various delinquencies, but must refer to the commissary chief of the mobile police of the district.

Garde Mobile. Military force which has to maintain the order in the eventuality of grave troubles.

INTERMENT SERVICES OF THE POLICE

At the moment the organization of the French Police seems rather confused.

With this report are two plans. One was made by the expert on legal administration at the 2e Bureau and the other by a Commissaire of Police. The second is correct.

Colonel Chrétien, as the head of the Sécurité Militaire, has the power to give orders to the Director of Civilian Security, as at present the country is under martial law. In peace time the military and civilian authorities work independently.

The Police depends on the Haut Commissariat and this fact makes the situation still more confused. Actually, for instance, Mr. RIGAUD is fully at liberty to appoint people to the police services and to order arrests though he has never been a police official in his career.

If we look over the list of the lately appointed people in the police, we have a glimpse of what has been settled.

At the Sécurité Générale, Commandant LAFFITTE replaces "temporarily" Mr. MUSCATELLI.

As soon as Chatel arrived from France, he had a long conversation with Laffitte and tried with him to organize an opposition to the Allies.

On January 7th Laffitte came to the Commissariat at 3 pm and in front of witnesses he said to the assistant-Commissary: "Mr. Préa, you have friends, but you have enemies too. Will you go".

- 1° - Mr. BOURETTE - Director assistant, has been appointed when BRINGARD was released for his pro-Ally sentiments. Bourrette is an ex-legionnaire and has been assisted by Valet, until now.
- 2° - VALET, Used to be pro-German, a great friend of the triumvirate; BRISOT, CANAVAGGIO and Dr COSTA. VALET has been replaced by LESGUEUR.
- 3° - M. LAPERRIERE, Central Commissary. Very pro-German. Organized the resistance in Oran.
- 4° - M. TOQUANT. Comes from Oran, has been assistant commissary. Might be suspected, as great friend of Laperrière.

- 5°- M. GARINACCI - Leader of the French pro-Ally. Has been replaced by Mr. FERRICANT, Lieutenant.
- 6°- PILLIER - An eminent inspector, pro-Ally. Has been "temporarily" appointed in the Police d'Etat.
- 7°- OLIVIERI - Is Staff. Very pro-Germans (see reports about Staff) has been appointed as permanent commissary in this town.
- 8°- M. FIORI - From the Police Mobile. Chief Inspector. Officer of the Judiciary Police. Has been appointed Commissary. His father in law and several witnesses assert that Hitler's and Mussolini's pictures are hung on the walls of his flat. He is very pro-German and a zealous propagandist.
- 9°- LAPOND - Of the 6th Arrondissement of Algiers. 15 wounds during the 1914/1918 war. Delivered passes to our friends during the night of Nov; 7th.
- 10°- MATHIEU. From Philippeville. Comes to Algiers as Commissary. Very pro-German.
- 11°- FOUSSAT. Leader of information in Oran. Political inspector in the Department. Great Légionnaire leader.
- 12°- JOURNET. Previously of the Judiciary Police, now at the Police Mobile; Has just been appointed. Very pro-Ally. Had enlisted in the Legion for his personal security.

The direct result of this confused state of things is proved by the liberation from the concentration camps of Italian fascists whose names are the following:

PIETRO ANABILE - Louis ANABILE - EMMEGILDO AMBROGINO - GIUSEPPE BERTOLONE - MARTIN BALOGH - Annibale BERINOGA - Francesco BOCCANFUSO - Giuseppe BOCCANFUSO - Alberto MARTINI - Secondo GULLARI - Luigi GUSARINO - Antoine GARRERA - Arturo CIRIELLO - Alessandro CIRIELLO - Ferdinando CASARINIANI etc; ; ; ;

Spanish Republicans men who had been temporarily liberated as "men on leave" have been ordered to rejoin the camp of Reghari. For instance Vincent GILLOMER and other workmen who worked at the shoe manufactory JORDAN, 5 rue Brune. The error has been recognized about the Italian fascists who are being confined again.

Received

However, these facts demonstrate sufficiently the lack of coordination between the different services of the Police and this is worth noting.

IT HAS BEEN OBSERVED THAT MARGUET HAS BEEN ASSASSINATED. An inspector of the Customs who was in the same compartment as Marguet in the Gran-Algiers train, noticed that at each station, people came to talk to him. He declared that a French officer in uniform told him "Put a zip fastener on your mouth". This was said after Marguet had remarked "Soon the Germans will attack in Tunisia and the 5th column will do some work."

It is said that the Brigade de Surveillance is about to be abolished. The Brigade of Algiers includes 20 men, carefully chosen and well trained by Ashiary. CALPIN who replaces Ashiary is very active and a great worker. The personnel of the Brigade is too limited and is continually overtaken.

Formerly, Ashiary has dismissed some inspectors of this Brigade who were Anti-Ally. MARIUS DUPLAN (P.P.F.) who belonged to the Brigade is actually in Oujda. He had been appointed to the Brigade to look after Ashiary's actions and to take a copy of all reports concerning the British. Those reports were given to the P.P.F.

ANRÉ COMBET, who is now in Benira was one of the Detectives of the Legion. He used to write detective letters about Ashiary and is very easily bought and bribed.

DUBOIS is at the head of the B.S.T. in Morocco. Pro-German.

The three inspectors whose names are mentioned below are very good servitors. They have been released from the B.S.T. and appointed "Gardiens de la Paix".

BRUYERE, OUSTRY and LAGARDE were chiefs of service for the Protection of the Arms and commissions. Very pro-Ally, Bruyere has been appointed in a Brigade whose chief, PATISSIER, is very pro-German.

SAUMIERE is still at the B.S.T.

Here is the list of the men recently appointed to the B.S.T. MELIKIAN ex-Legionnaire S.G.L. Changed his opinion. LOMBARDI,

very good functionary. TULL, very good functionary. GATTI, brother of the "Garde du Corps" of Darion. COMBAST and BERNARD, pre-Germans. MURCO, friend of Darion.

In the State Police (Police d'Etat):

PALESTINE, Officier de la Police.
MURCOZZI, Brigadier of the Police d'Etat (PPS) both are writing the list of the friends who have helped us on November 24th.

Other members of the Police d'Etat, pre-Germans who are still in the Service.

CANELLAS, who recruited among the Police for the PPS

ANNAUD

LAMBERT

POUS Sylvain

PHILLIPPI

CLAUDET, very dangerous

BARNIER. The most important of all. Reserves to be arrested. There are enough charges against him for sending him before a court martial. Has been bought by the Germans.

It is known that Darion has a personal "Garde du Corps" composed of detectives whose names are the following:

CANTIER DE SEWELIS

Of the Prefecture

MURCOCHI I

"

MURCOCHI II

"

LANCHLOT

"

DEHAMILL

"

MAURAND

"

GATTI

Of the Direction of the Police Mobile.

This last list has never been transmitted to the G2 Bureau officially. I gave it myself.

NAME RELEASED IN 2013

PRO GENERAL

This list has been added to the report from an independent Police source.

I. COMMISSAIRE

DECHESSEAN - Commissary in BOUGIE
 OLLIVIERI - Commissary in Sétif
 JOURNET - Commissary of Police Mobile
 GUEGUEN - Commissary of Police
 LAVAGE - Contrôleur of the Sécurité P P F
 DELANGE - Commissary of "Protection Service" General.
 André TOURNON - Commissary at the Special Commandement of Préfecture.
 BOURRETTÉ - Police spéciale at Préfecture.

II. INSPECTEURS

DKLARIVA - B T S Alger, PPF
 ZURBACH - Tizi Ouzou
 COSTAGNI - Judiciary Police of Algiers
 OUDAI Fernand
 OUDAI Aresch

CHENOY - Judiciary Police, Algiers
 NIPLAN, Marius B T S in Oujda, detached
 SALAS - 2nd Brigade Mobile ALGER
 COURATIN - Inspecteur at Lycée Fromentin, P P F

POLICE D'ENTAT PPF

PATISSIER - Brigadier Chef

APPAUD

LAMBERT

CASSELLAS

POWE

RIOCI

BUCHHEIM

Service of morals (Service des mœurs) Sympathizers with PPF.

MOZZIGON - Brigadier, enlisted in P P F

BARDIN, P P F

Delivered to G. J. Gilling 5/6/43
M. I. G.